

2002

Fire in Minnesota

Fire Reporting System



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION
Jerry Rosendahl
State Fire Marshal



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Alcohol &
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Pipeline Safety

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Traffic Safety

Office of the Commissioner

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The Honorable Tim Pawlenty
Governor of the State of Minnesota
And Members of the Legislature
State Capitol Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Pawlenty:

The Department of Public Safety State Fire Marshal Division is pleased to present *Fire in Minnesota – 2002* for your review.

The Minnesota State Fire Marshal Division participates in the National Fire Incident Reporting System sponsored by the U.S. Fire Administration. Minnesota data is collected on a statewide basis. In 2002, 728 of 788 fire departments in the state reported their fire incidents. Through this reporting system we can document the fact that in calendar year 2002, a fire was reported in Minnesota every 31 minutes and fire-related dollar loss exceeded \$188 million dollars.

Fire in Minnesota provides the fire service, law enforcement, public officials and the general public with valuable information and statistics regarding fire loss in our state. We are proud to note that this report has become a nationwide model and a U.S. Fire Administration training resource.

The State Fire Marshal Division is committed to serving the citizens of Minnesota and protecting lives and property from fire. It is through their dedicated efforts that this report is made available.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Stanek
Commissioner

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the State Fire Marshal Division is to protect lives and property by fostering a fire-safe environment through investigation, enforcement, regulation, data collection and public education.

From the desk of State Fire Marshal Jerry Rosendahl

The State Fire Marshal Division is pleased to present "Fire in Minnesota — 2002." This report summarizes and analyzes the data submitted by 728 of the state's 788 fire departments. Our goal is to have every fire department reporting through the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). The data in this report contributes to the prevention of future fires by providing a factual description of our fire history that can be used to create fire inspection and public education plans.



A brief summary of 2002 fire statistics includes:

- 64 civilian fire deaths were recorded this year; residential fire deaths represented 72% of Minnesota's fire fatalities. Two firefighters died in the line of duty in 2002.
- In 2002, 355 civilian injuries were reported; this number represents an increase of over 100%, mainly due to a major metropolitan fire department which resumed full reporting.
- A fire is reported every 31 minutes, resulting in \$516,398 total fire dollar loss each day.
- Structure fires were at their highest since 1996. There were 4,698 residential structure fires in 2002, which is a 20% increase over 2001. Residential fires accounted for 43% of total dollar loss and represented 69% of all structure fires in 2002.
- Cooking remained the leading cause of structure fires in 2002; 90% of those fires were contained cooking fires. Heating fires were the second leading cause of structure fires. Incendiary fires followed as the third leading cause.

The State Fire Marshal Division is committed to doing our part in reducing the number of fires in Minnesota. A burn victim recently said it best, and quite simply, "It didn't have to happen." Far too many fire deaths, injuries, and property losses were preventable. We need to change our terminology from "accident" to "preventable incident" and then work to prevent that next incident so our state is a safer place to live, work, and play.

The division thanks you for your continued support. We hope this report is a valuable resource for you. For more information, or to provide us with feedback, please visit our Web site:
www.fire.state.mn.us.

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If you would like a copy of this document in an alternate format, please contact: Pat Bell at 651-215-0504.



4,698

RESIDENTIAL

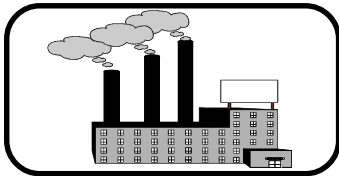
(Single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels)



699

PUBLIC AND MERCANTILE

(Stores, restaurants, institutions, churches, public facilities, education)



1,363

INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, OTHER BUILDINGS

*(Basic industry, manufacturing, storage, residential garages,
vacant buildings, unknown)*



3,914

MOBILE PROPERTY

(Automobiles, trucks, trains, buses, boats)



6,143

OUTSIDE AND OTHER

(Dumpsters, trash, wildland, grass, trees)

16,817

TOTAL FIRES

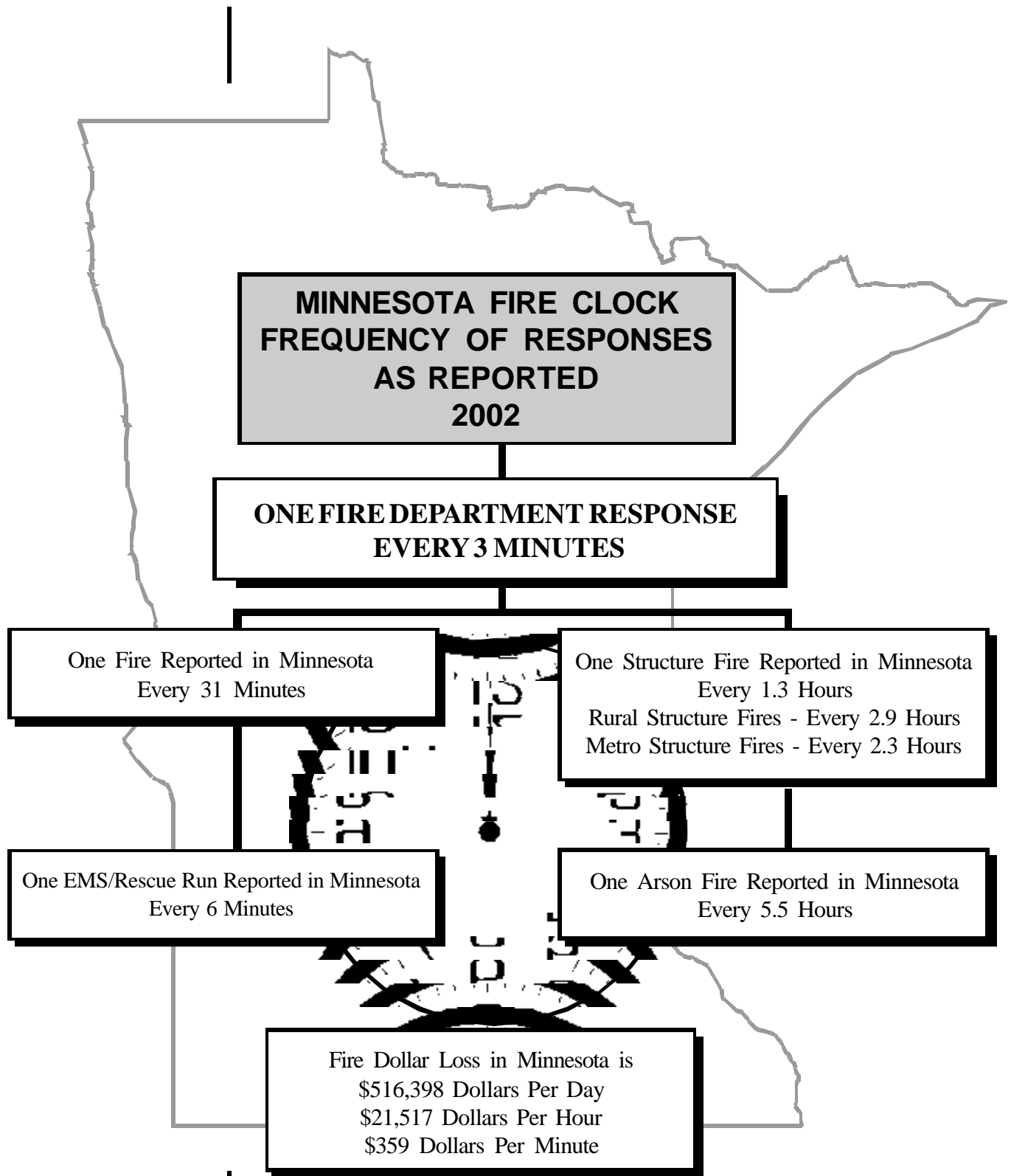
\$188,485,380

TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS

TOTAL IMPACT



Photo by Tom Linhoff



These figures represent the collective incidents reported by 728 of Minnesota's 788 fire departments.

Ninety-two percent of the state's fire departments reported through the MFIRS program.

OVERALL STATE TOTALS

In 2002, 728 fire departments (92%) reported through the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) which provides information on fire incidents and related activities. This year's figures represent a significant increase in MFIRS participation over last year (when 705 departments reported). See the section titled "Participation" for a breakdown of reporting and non-reporting departments.

2002 REPORTED FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES					
Incidents Reported	7 County Metro Area	% State Total	Balance of State	% State Total	State Total
Structure Fires	3,753	56%	3,007	44%	6,760
Vehicle Fires	2,015	51%	1,899	49%	3,914
Other Fires	<u>2,873</u>	<u>47%</u>	<u>3,270</u>	<u>53%</u>	<u>6,143</u>
TOTAL FIRES	8,641	51%	8,176	49%	16,817
RESCUE/EMS CALLS	64,858	71%	26,371	29%	91,229
FALSE CALLS	19,176	73%	7,032	27%	26,208
MUTUAL AID GIVEN	1,420	36%	2,541	64%	3,961
OTHER INCIDENTS	<u>24,044</u>	<u>69%</u>	<u>10,930</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>34,974</u>
TOTAL CALLS	118,139	68%	55,050	32%	173,189
Estimated Direct Dollar Loss Due to Fire	\$100,128,105	53%	\$88,357,275	47%	\$188,485,380

The total number of fire incidents reported by participating Minnesota fire departments in 2002 was 16,817, a nine percent increase from 2001. The number of responses by the fire service increased 23% in 2002, for a total of 173,189.

Total dollar loss increased by \$14.2 million from 2002.

While fire incidents increased in 2002, the total still remains below most previous reporting years. Total dollar loss increased by \$14.2 million from 2001.

FIVE-YEAR OVERALL INCIDENT COMPARISONS 1998-2002

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>01/02 Change + (-)</u>	<u>01/02 % Change + (-)</u>
FIRES							
Structure	5,585	5,533	5,020	5,800	6,760	960	17%
Vehicle	4,460	4,484	3,606	3,730	3,914	184	5%
Other Fires	<u>7,764</u>	<u>7,756</u>	<u>8,260</u>	<u>5,933</u>	<u>6,143</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>4%</u>
TOTAL FIRES	17,809	17,773	16,886	15,463	16,817	1,354	9%
OVERPRESSURE RUPTURES	535	825	1,035	947	861	(86)	(9%)
RESCUE/EMS CALLS	77,317	76,860	65,565	69,998	91,229	21,231	30%
HAZARDOUS CONDITION CALLS	10,177	8,823	7,914	9,647	10,552	905	9%
SERVICE CALLS	7,486	7,411	7,269	7,512	8,711	1,199	16%
GOOD INTENT CALLS	12,509	12,064	11,305	11,287	13,612	2,325	21%
FALSE CALLS							
Malicious	1,346	1,304	1,278	1,636	2,356	720	44%
Other False	<u>21,539</u>	<u>21,064</u>	<u>17,223</u>	<u>19,454</u>	<u>23,852</u>	<u>4,398</u>	<u>23%</u>
TOTAL FALSE CALLS	22,885	22,368	18,501	21,090	26,208	5,118	24%
MUTUAL AID GIVEN	2,617	2,788	3,773	3,606	3,961	355	10%
ALL OTHER	753	783	817	1,006	1,238	232	23%
TOTAL CALLS	152,088	149,695	133,065	140,556	173,189	32,633	23%
TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS	\$136.1M	\$139.3M	\$175.6M	\$174.3M	\$188.5M	\$14.2M	8%

Incidents in every category, except one, increased from 2001. Rescue/EMS calls increased by 30% and malicious false calls increased by 44%!

For each of the past five years, residential structure fires have occurred at the rate of one for every 1,306 Minnesotans.

STRUCTURE FIRES BY PROPERTY TYPE

Fires in structures continue to occur most frequently in residential property, a category that includes houses, apartments, boarding houses, dorms, hotels/motels, etc. On average, 3,767 fires have occurred in residential structures each of the past five years. This is approximately one structure fire for every 1,306 Minnesota residents annually.

Structure Fires by Property Type 1998 - 2002						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% increase (decrease) 2001-2002
Residential	3,564	3,493	3,169	3,912	4,698	20%
Educational/ Institutional	158	155	123	183	245	34%
Public Assembly/ Commercial	419	400	404	409	454	11%
Industrial/ Manufacturing	271	309	250	271	253	(7%)
Storage	954	944	792	771	799	4%
Special/Other	185	188	185	170	220	29%
Unclassified	34	44	97	84	91	8%
TOTAL	5,585	5,533	5,020	5,800	6,760	17%

Structure fires are at their highest since 1996.

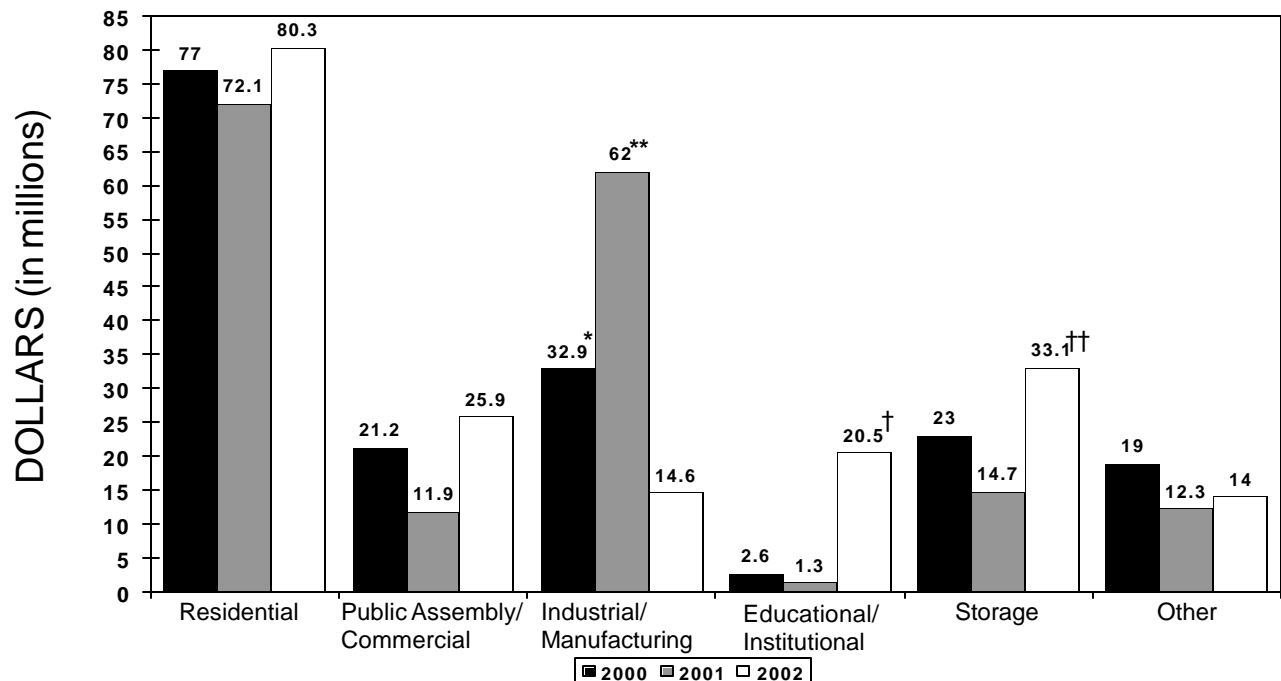
All but one category showed an increase from 2001, with residential fires at their highest since 1994. Residential fires increased by 20%. Educational/Institutional fires showed the largest increase — 34% higher than last year.

Structure fires are at their highest since 1996. This increase, and also the increase in the category of residential fires, is partly due to reclassifying fire categories to include contained cooking fires.

Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire was over \$25,000 per incident.

OVERALL STATEWIDE DOLLAR LOSS

DOLLAR LOSS BY PROPERTY TYPE



*Includes \$8 million ore mine fire and \$7 million manufacturing plant fire.

**Includes \$40 million manufacturing plant fire and \$10 million wood products mill fire.

†Includes \$19 million university fire.

††Includes \$10 million historical building fire and \$5 million warehouse fire.

Residential fires accounted for 43% of total dollar loss and represent 69% of all structure fires in 2002.

The 2002 dollar loss in residential property increased by \$8.2 million from 2001. Residential fires accounted for 69% of all structure fires and 43% of total dollar loss.

There was a large increase in dollar loss in educational facilities of \$19.2 million in 2002, which included a \$19 million university fire. Also, there were two large fires in storage areas that came to a total of \$15 million.

Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire in 2002 was over \$25,000 per incident. Average dollar loss per residential structure fire was nearly \$17,000 per incident.

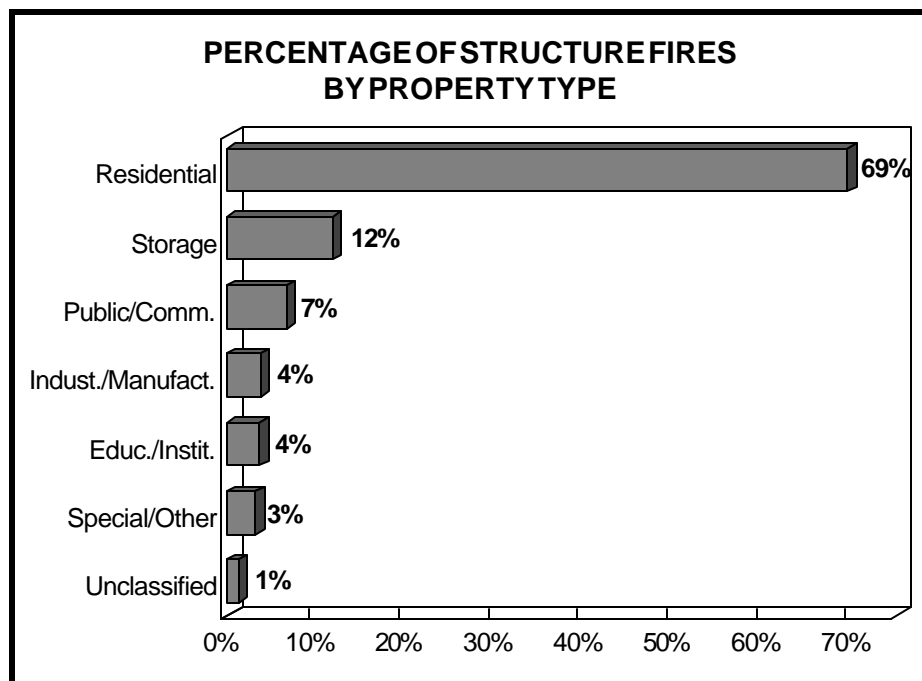
*In the past 14 years,
residential dollar loss
amounted to nearly
\$857 million dollars.*

SUMMARY

Due to the significant increase in reporting departments, there was an increase in incidents of 23% for 2002. Dollar loss was in excess of \$188 million, a \$14.2 million increase from 2001.

Fires occurred most frequently in residential-type properties. Residential fires occurred in significantly higher percentages than the next most reported property type — storage facilities.

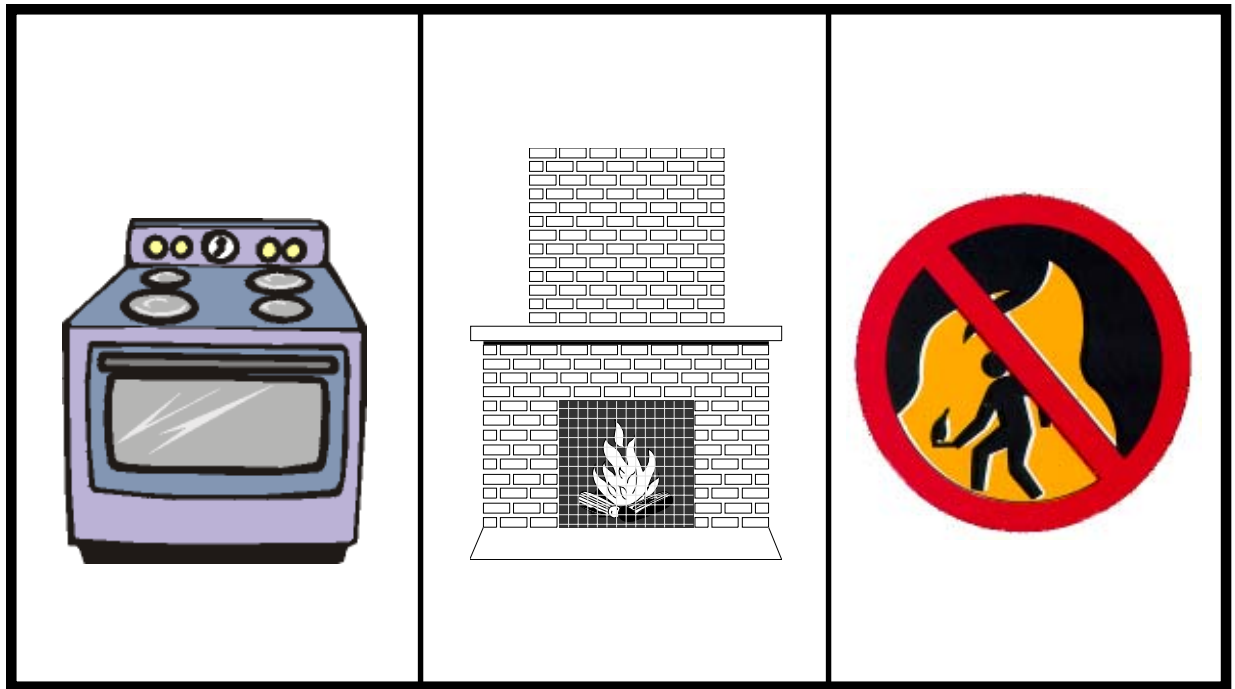
Residential fires accounted for 69% of all structure fires, 43% of total dollar loss, and **72%** of all fire deaths. These statistics continue to identify the home as the most dangerous place to be.



In the last 14 years, almost **\$2 billion** in property was destroyed by fire; of that amount, 44%, or almost \$857 million, occurred in residential property.

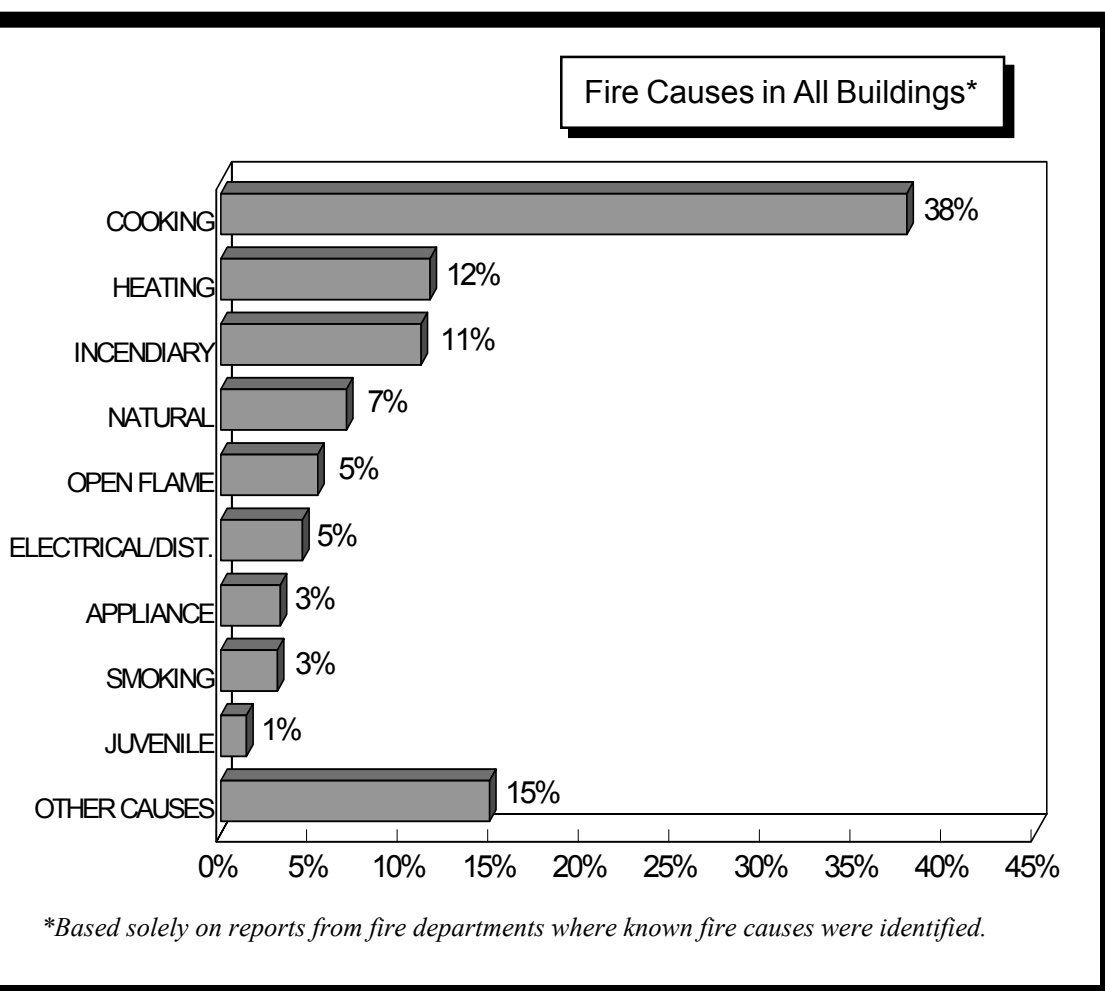
Active participation by all citizens in public education and fire prevention is the only way to stop the significant loss of life and property from fire. A practical example of fire prevention by civic groups or fire departments would be the implementation of programs to distribute and maintain smoke detectors among local at-risk populations. Such efforts can result in saved lives and reduced property loss. The encouragement of fire sprinkler installation in homes and public buildings is another way of offering people tools to protect themselves from the dangers of fire. The task of the fire service community is to lead, as well as respond.

CAUSES



CAUSES

Cooking continues to be the leading cause of all structure fires with known causes. Heating follows as 2nd and incendiary is 3rd.



When fire causes in all types of buildings are compared, cooking, heating and incendiary emerge as the top three causes. Cooking became the leading cause mainly due to the large number of contained cooking fires that were reported. This type of incident is a new category with the NFIRS 5 program.

Fires in residential property represented 69% of all structure fires, and 43% of total dollar loss. Fifty-one percent (51%) of incendiary fires occurred in residential properties, causing \$6.8 million in property loss.

The large number of "other" and "unknown" causes represent a recurrent frustration; MFIRS data must, in every reported fire incident, reflect the best judgment of the fire service as to cause and dollar loss. Only with this information can statewide data be complete and valid.

Cooking was the cause in 35% of residential fires. The dollar loss in all residential fires totaled over \$80 million.

A Closer Look at Major Fire Causes

Contained cooking fires are fires involving the contents of a cooking vessel without fire extension beyond the vessel.

Cooking Fires

The leading cause of structure fires in 2002 was cooking. Ninety percent (90%) of those fires were contained cooking fires. The top three known factors of the remaining fires were: unattended equipment at 24%, combustibles too close at 8%, and accidentally turned on, not turned off at 6%. There were three cooking-related civilian fire deaths and 35 civilian injuries, as well as 12 firefighter injuries. Dollar loss from cooking fires for 2002 totalled \$2,662,794.

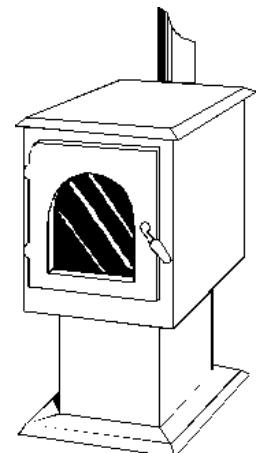
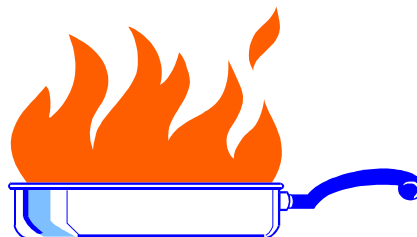
Heating Fires

The majority of heating-related fires (437) occurred in residential properties. These fires increased by 7% from last year (408 fires in 2001) and dollar loss decreased 33%. There was one heating-related civilian fire death in 2002.

HEATING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ONLY

<u>Equipment</u>	<u># of Fire Incidents</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Fireplace/Chimney	305	70%	\$1,390,715	39%
Fixed Heating Units	34	8%	882,200	25%
Central Heating Units	58	13%	513,300	14%
Portable Heaters	18	4%	429,800	12%
Water Heaters	16	4%	148,900	4%
Other	6	1%	185,000	5%
Total	437	100%	\$3,549,915	100%

Seventy percent (70%) of all heating fires in residential properties occurred in the chimney/fireplace area.



Total dollar loss in agricultural properties exceeded \$9.4 million.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

Agricultural properties are defined as those structures or open pieces of land on which the production of raw agricultural products and farming occurs. Agricultural production and storage properties do not include processing facilities. The new NFIRS reporting system has combined certain agricultural categories.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND STORAGE

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>No. of Incidents</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
Livestock Production	134	\$1,418,000
Crop/Orchards	115	225,800
Grain Elevators/Silos	132	4,029,650
Livestock Storage	168	3,808,400
TOTAL	549	\$9,481,850



One grain elevator fire resulted in \$3 million in dollar loss.

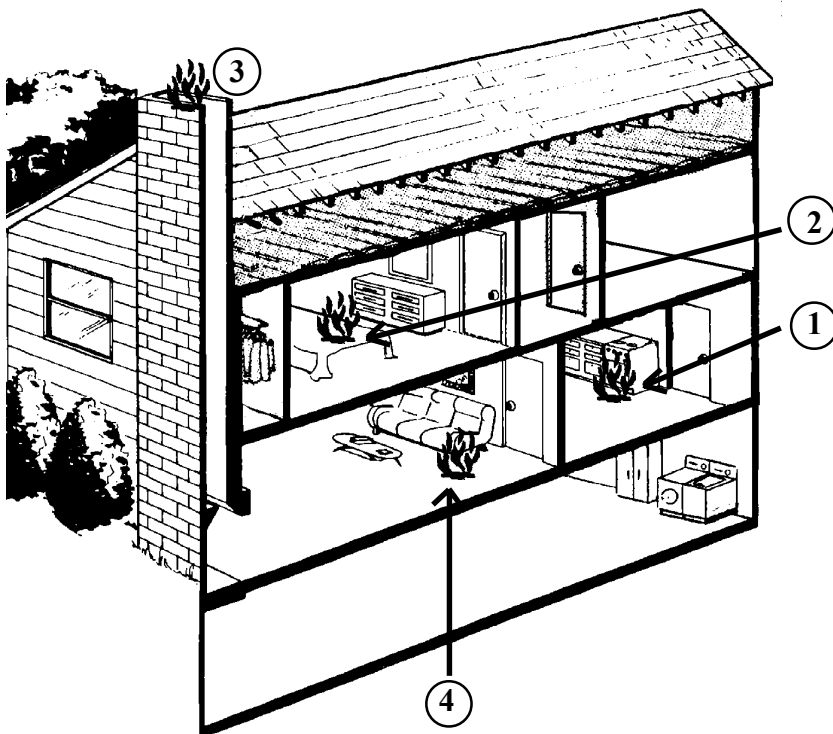
The total dollar loss for fires in agricultural properties exceeded \$9.4 million; \$3 million of that was the result of one grain elevator fire. Overall, the number of fire incidents increased by 38% and dollar loss increased by 10%.

Areas of Origin by Occupancy Class

The following pages contain additional information about the most common areas of fire origin. Separate data (to the extent reported) for each type of structure list and illustrate the rooms in which fires most often originate. For example, in residential properties, the kitchen has been identified as the most hazardous area, where fires may result from any number of causes (e.g., cooking, heating, electrical causes, incendiary, etc.).

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

(Single Family Dwellings, Apartments, Hotels)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area	42%
2. Sleeping Area	7%
3. Chimney	5%
4. Living Room	4%

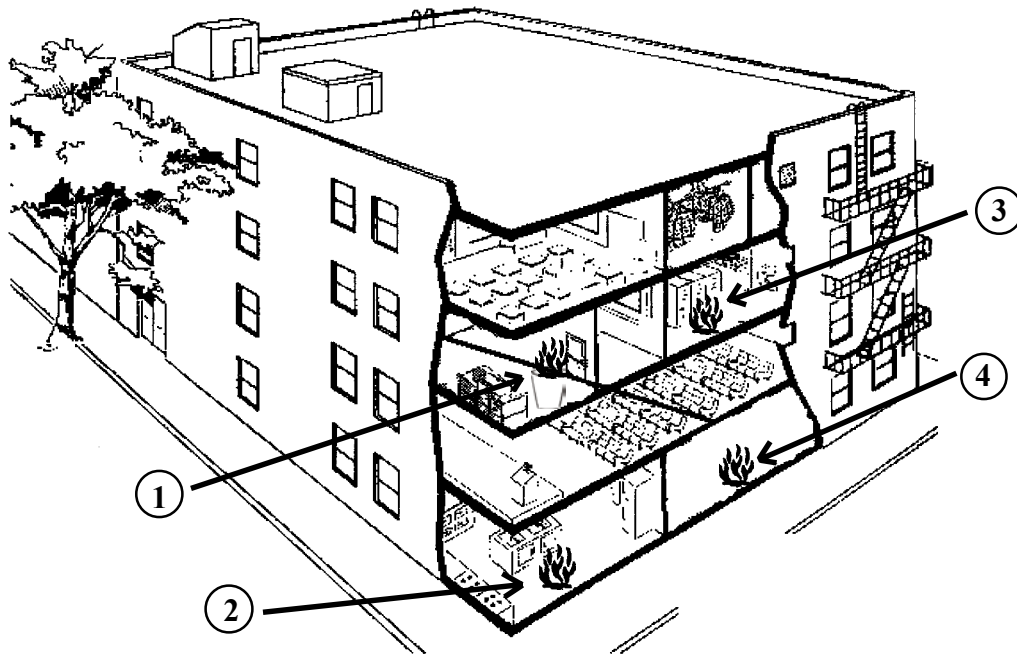
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 42%

	No. of Incidents	Firefighter Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	4,698	169	135	—	46	\$80,266,089
% of Total	69%*	48%	78%	—	72%	43%

*Percent of structure fires

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY

(Colleges, Universities, Public/Private Schools)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Trash Chute/Container	35%
2. Kitchen	20%
3. Lavatory/Locker Room	6%
4. Heating Room/Area	5%

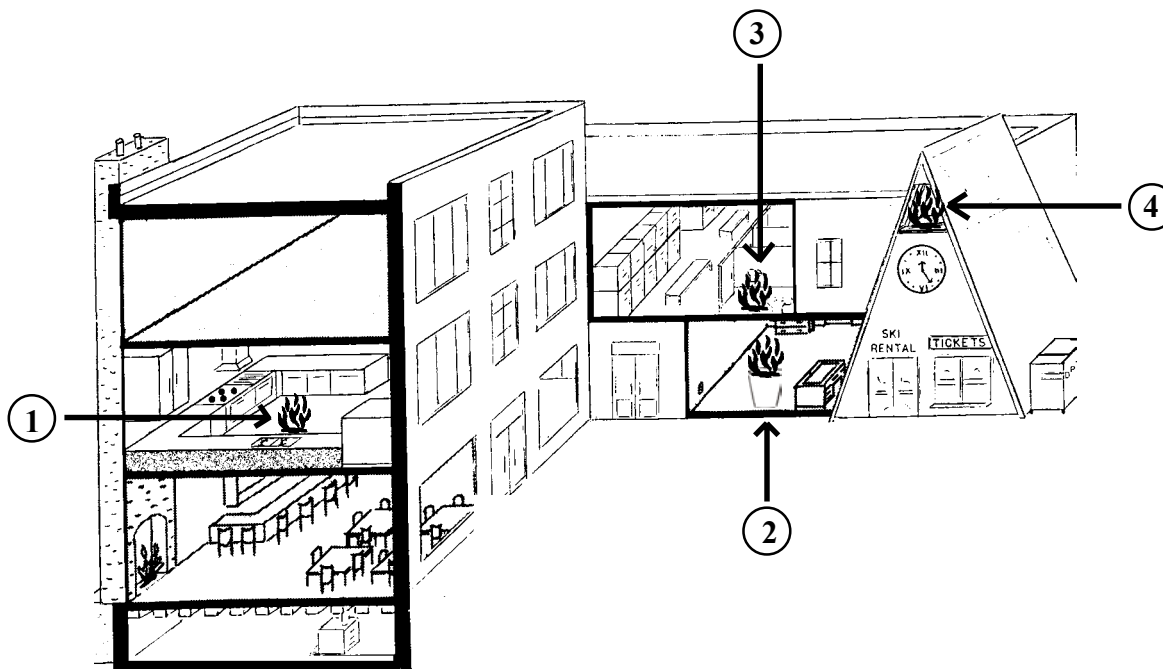
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 34%

	No. of Incidents	Firefighter Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	125	3	3	—	—	\$19,925,591
% of Total	2%*	<1%	2%	—	—	11%

*Percent of structure fires

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY PROPERTY

(Restaurants, Arenas, Churches, Theatres)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area	33%
2. Trash Chute/Container	10%
3. Lavatory/Locker Room	7%
4. Attic Area	4%

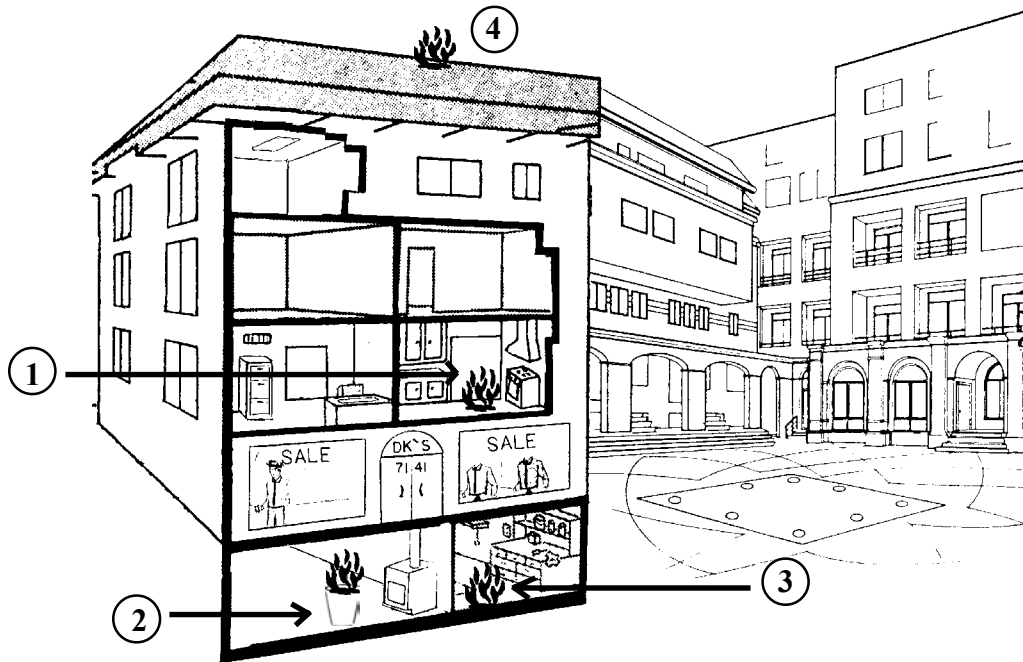
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 46%

	No. of Incidents	Firefighter Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	210	2	2	—	—	\$11,399,889
% of Total	3%*	1%	1%	—	—	6%

*Percent of structure fires

STORE AND OFFICE PROPERTY

(Retail Shopping, Business Offices, Service Stations)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area	16%
2. Trash Chute/Container	10%
3. Maintenance Shop/Area	7%
4. Roof Surface	6%

Other Areas of Fire Origin: 61%

	No. of Incidents	Firefighter Injuries	Civilian Injuries	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	244	7	3	—	—	\$14,544,464
% of Total	4%*	2%	1%	—	—	8%

*Percent of structure fires

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Since 1925, the week containing October 9 has been designated as Fire Prevention Week in the United States, in memory of the Great Chicago Fire, which occurred on October 9, 1871.

The official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week since its inception has been the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Each year, NFPA develops a theme for the week and makes materials available to fire departments all over the nation to assist in getting the fire safety message to the American public. The theme for 2002 was "Team Up For Fire Safety." NFPA's goal during this week-long event was to form partnerships within our communities to lead, educate, inform, and supply our citizens with knowledge, good practices and safety devices to ensure their safety from the danger of fire.

The State Fire Marshal encourages fire service personnel to lead fire prevention efforts in their own communities. Further information about this yearly event can be found on the NFPA web page at www.nfpa.org.

SUMMARY

In the year 2002, cooking fires caused the largest percentage of structure fires (38%), with heating and incendiary as second and third leading causes. The most likely reason for the great increase in cooking fires is due to a new reporting category, which more accurately captures this information.

Cooking, heating and incendiary together accounted for 61% of total structure fires. Fires in residential spaces represent 69% of all structure fires, and 72% of fire deaths. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of civilian injuries occurred in residential fires.

While careless smoking accounts for only 3% of structure fires, it nevertheless caused 23% of all fire fatalities, and 28% of residential fire deaths.

In 2002, MFIRS data, again, reflected a smaller number of unknown/undetermined causes of fires (667). This is probably due to the new types of incidents - i.e., contained cooking fires, confined chimney fires, confined fuel burner/boiler fires. Also, it is good to note that the Other Causes category has decreased from 28% to 15%. It appears more fire reports are being filled out with the fire cause listed. Unfortunately, there are still a great number of fire reports that are not completely filled out to identify the correct cause. **In order to focus our fire prevention efforts where the greatest need exists, complete reporting of causes/ignition factors in the MFIRS program is absolutely essential.**

As always, Minnesotans continue to be in the greatest danger from fire in their own homes. Fire prevention efforts in the areas of cooking and heating must continue to be a top priority for the fire service community.

INCENDIARY TRENDS

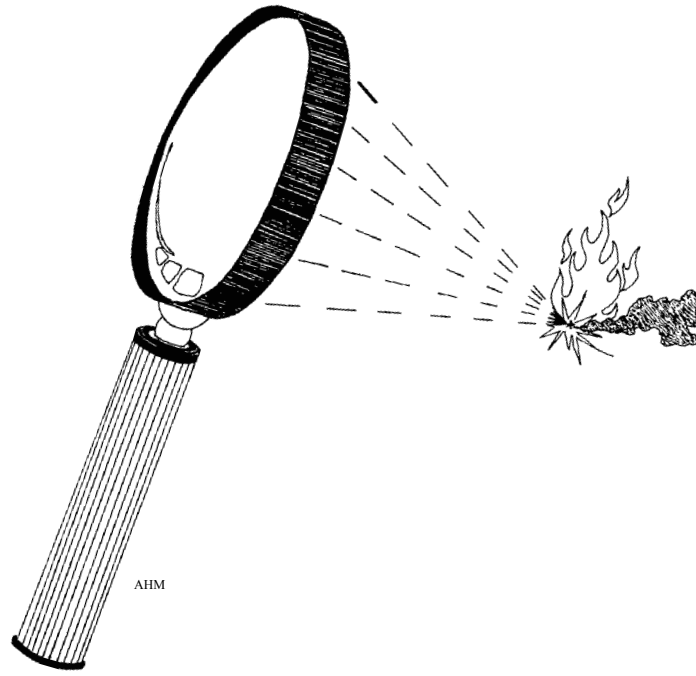
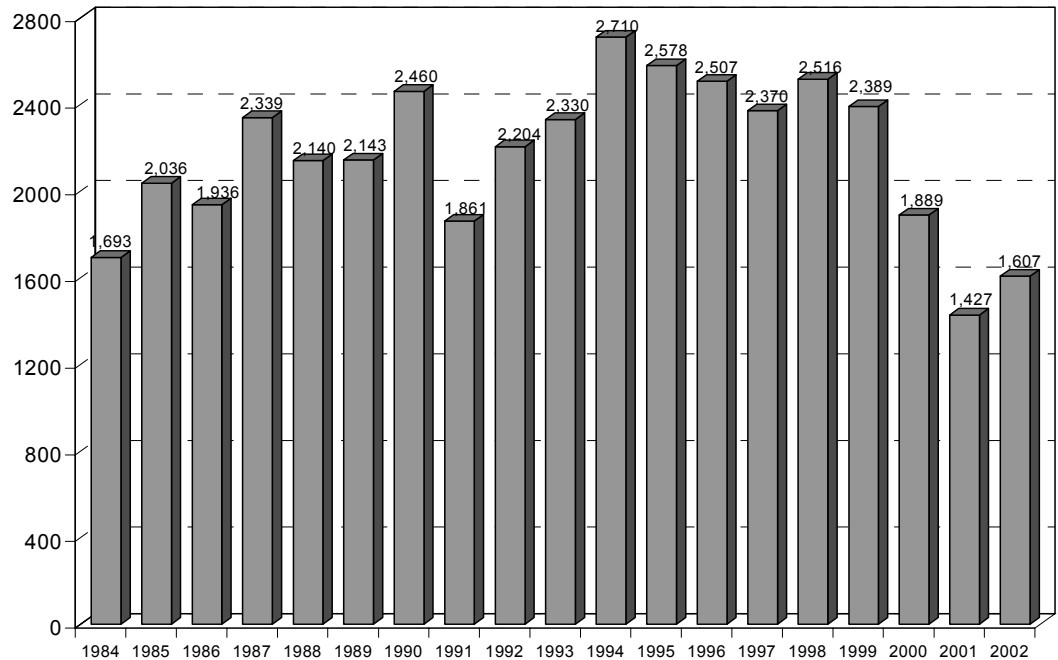


Photo by Denise DeMars

INCENDIARY TRENDS

Although incendiary fires increased 13% from 2001, the numbers of fires in this category remain less than during the 1990's. This figure is influenced in part by the different mode of reporting incendiary causes in the new NFIRS 5 system.

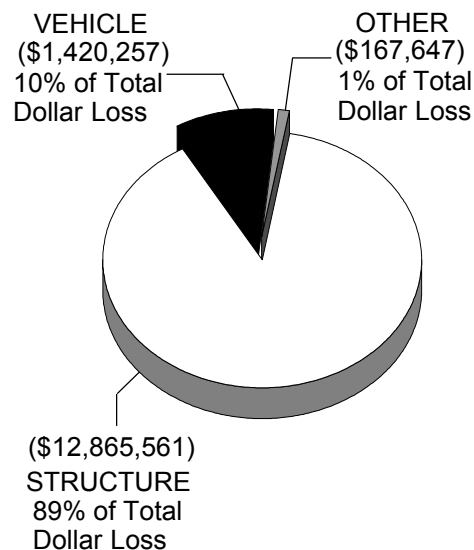
INCENDIARY FIRES IN MINNESOTA



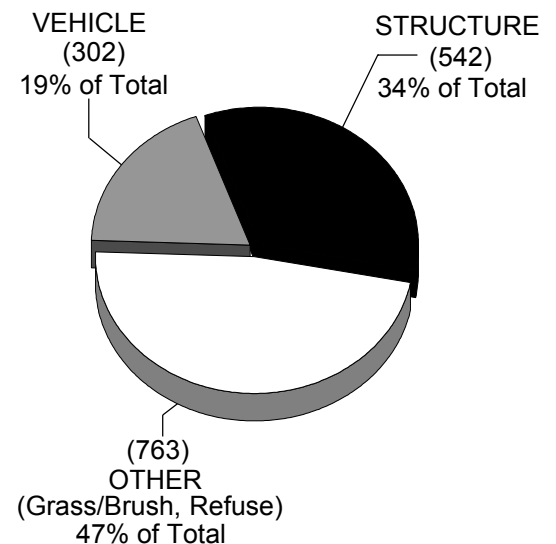
There were a total of 1,607 identified incendiary fires, a 13% increase from 2001. The value of property destroyed was estimated at over \$14 million, which is a 56% increase from last year. One reason for the continued low numbers of incendiary fires beginning in 2000 could be the reluctance of fire departments to report a fire as incendiary, rather than suspicious. The suspicious cause was eliminated in the NFIRS 5 program.

INCENDIARY FIRES BY DOLLAR LOSS AND TYPE

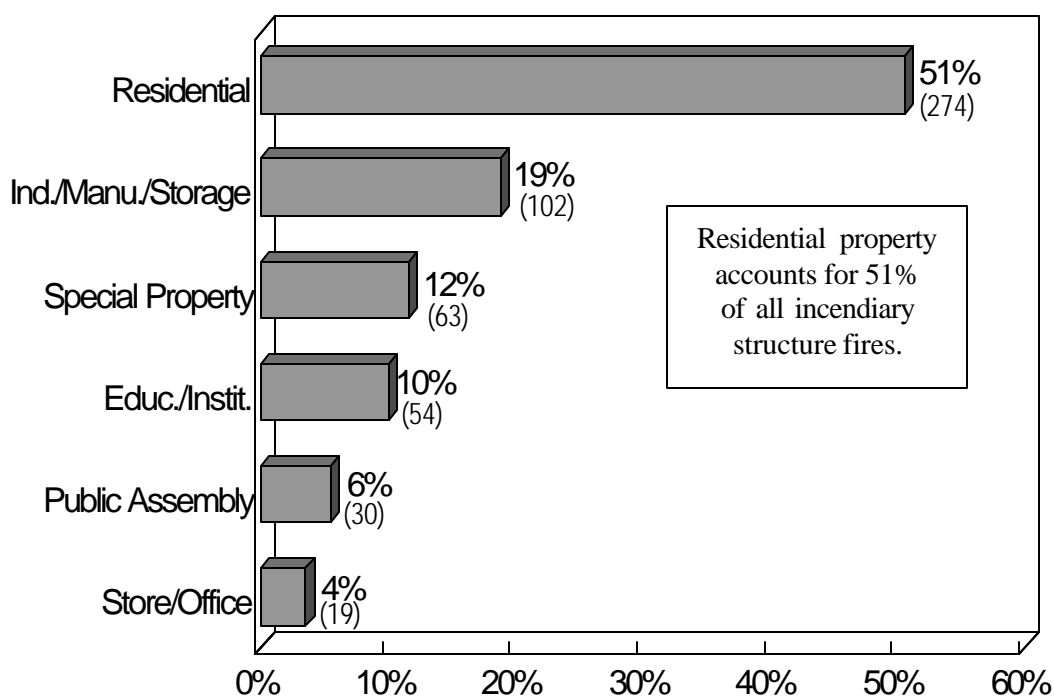
DOLLAR LOSS



TYPE OF FIRES



Incendiary Fire Incidents By Structure Type

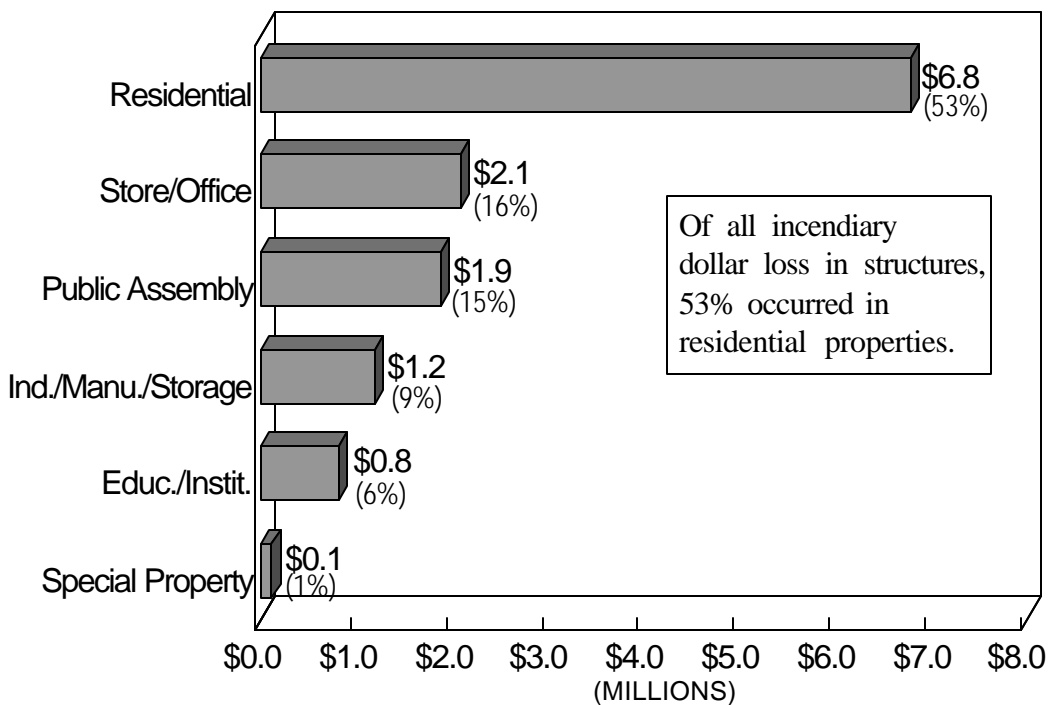


Incendiary Fire Dollar Loss (In Millions)

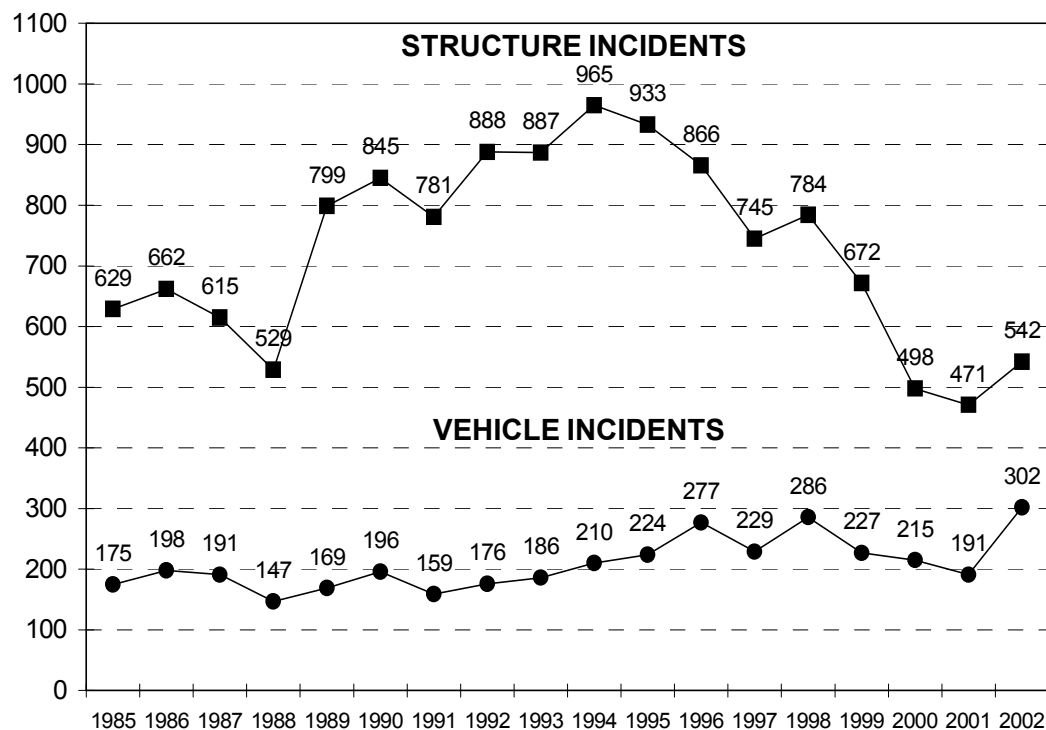
	Structure	Vehicle
1992	\$16.3	\$.5
1993	\$20.6	\$.8
1994	\$42.2	\$.8
1995	\$16.9	\$.9
1996	\$20.5	\$1.3
1997	\$13.8	\$.9
1998	\$11.1	\$1.3
1999	\$15.3	\$1.3
2000	\$8.1	\$1.1
2001	\$8.1	\$1.1
2002	\$12.9	\$1.4

Over half of all incendiary fires reported in 2002 (51%) occurred in residential properties. Dollar loss in those properties totalled \$6.8 million, or 53% of all incendiary dollar losses in structures. Incendiary dollar loss in 2002 for residential properties increased by 83% from last year.

Incendiary Fire Dollar Loss By Structure Type



INCENDIARY TREND IN STRUCTURE AND VEHICLE FIRES, 1985-2002



In 2002, incendiary was listed as the cause of 11% of all reported structure fires with known causes and 8% of all reported vehicle fires in Minnesota. Vehicle incendiary dollar loss represented 7% of total vehicle fire dollar loss, with an average dollar loss per incendiary vehicle fire of \$4,703. Fire investigators agree that incendiary vehicle fires are under-reported and may not receive the attention that structure fires do.

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE INCENDIARY FIRES

Property Type	2001		2002		
	Incidents	Dollar Loss	Incidents	Dollar Loss	% of Total Dollar Loss
One-Two Family Dwelling	142	\$2.8M	181	\$4.5M	66%
Apartment/Tenement/Flat	72	\$.941M	79	\$2.1M	31%
Other Residential Occupancy	5	\$.008M	7	\$.200M	3%
Hotel/Motel/Inn/Lodge	1	<\$.001M	2	\$.011M	<1%
Boarding/Rooming House	1	<\$.001M	1	\$.005M	<1%
Dormitories	5	\$.003M	4	\$.016M	<1%
TOTAL	226	\$3.7M	274	\$6.8M	100%

When looking at fires from all causes, residential structures are at greatest risk. These same structures are also at greatest risk from incendiary fires. The 274 residential incendiary incidents reported in 2002 accounted for 6% of all reported residential fires and 8% of the dollar loss for this property type.

INCENDIARY FIRE INCIDENTS AND DOLLAR LOSS BY COUNTY*

In some instances, the protection district of the reporting fire department goes beyond its county boundary, but the incident is recorded within the department's home county. Per capita data is calculated at a standard rate of incendiary fires per 100,000 people.

County	Incendiary Incidents	Incend. Fires/ 100,000 Pop.	Incendiary Dollar Loss	County	Incendiary Incidents	Incend. Fires/ 100,000 Pop.	Incendiary Dollar Loss
Aitkin	2	13	\$0	Marshall	1	10	\$0
Anoka	93	31	\$865,150	Martin	17	78	\$52,450
Becker	17	57	\$0	Meeker	9	40	\$400
Beltrami	12	30	\$0	Mille Lacs	5	22	\$0
Benton	1	3	\$0	Morrison	7	22	\$34,530
Big Stone	0	0	\$0	Mower	9	23	\$29,500
Blue Earth	21	38	\$3,200	Murray	1	11	\$0
Brown	6	22	\$42,879	Nicollet	7	24	\$0
Carlton	7	22	\$500	Nobles	1	5	\$0
Carver	17	24	\$3,700	Norman	1	13	\$50,000
Cass	25	92	\$74,100	Olmsted	41	33	\$70,154
Chippewa	1	8	\$0	Otter Tail	7	12	\$125,200
Chisago	4	10	\$0	Pennington	9	66	\$1,060
Clay	14	27	\$45,800	Pine	9	34	\$17,000
Clearwater	3	36	\$0	Pipestone	1	10	\$0
Cook	0	0	\$0	Polk	27	86	\$58,991
Cottonwood	4	33	\$37,600	Pope	4	36	\$0
Crow Wing	28	51	\$55,150	Ramsey	276	54	\$3,633,753
Dakota	63	18	\$108,392	Red Lake	0	0	\$0
Dodge	5	28	\$0	Redwood	7	42	\$30,000
Douglas	9	27	\$700	Renville	1	6	\$0
Faribault	4	25	\$1,500	Rice	30	53	\$1,003,350
Fillmore	3	14	\$400,100	Rock	0	0	\$0
Freeborn	2	6	\$100	Roseau	9	55	\$0
Goodhue	31	70	\$83,720	St. Louis	94	47	\$882,650
Grant	1	16	\$0	Scott	21	23	\$62,309
Hennepin	435	39	\$5,800,662	Sherburne	18	28	\$365,000
Houston	1	5	\$5,000	Sibley	3	20	\$8,000
Hubbard	5	27	\$0	Stearns	22	17	\$26,800
Isanti	2	6	\$150,500	Steele	6	18	\$34,000
Itasca	33	75	\$200,500	Stevens	0	0	\$0
Jackson	4	35	\$0	Swift	4	33	\$3,000
Kanabec	0	0	\$0	Todd	0	0	\$0
Kandiyohi	6	15	\$41,000	Traverse	0	0	\$0
Kittson	1	19	\$1,000	Wabasha	5	23	\$0
Koochiching	6	42	\$1,000	Wadena	2	15	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	2	25	\$0	Waseca	6	31	\$500
Lake	0	0	\$0	Washington	32	16	\$10,265
Lake of the Woods	0	0	\$0	Watsonwan	5	42	\$4,300
LeSueur	2	8	\$0	Wilkin	0	0	\$0
Lincoln	0	0	\$0	Winona	6	12	\$2,250
Lyon	2	8	\$250	Wright	21	23	\$10,000
McLeod	9	26	\$0	Yellow Medicine	0	0	\$0
Mahnomen	2	39	\$15,500	TOTAL	1,607	33	\$14,453,465

* Based on data received from 728 departments. See pages 43-50 for MFIRS participation by county.

SUMMARY

Incendiary fires and dollar losses increased in 2002, but are still less than the numbers in the 1990's. One possible reason for this decline was the change in the NFIRS reporting system. This change involved eliminating the option of a suspicious fire. It appears some fire departments may be reluctant to report a fire as incendiary rather than suspicious. Incendiary fires were the cause of 11% of structure fires with known causes.

Fifty-one percent (51%) of all incendiary structure fires were in residential property. The dollar loss in residential incendiary fires increased by 83% from the previous year and represented 53% of all incendiary dollar loss. Total dollar loss from incendiary fires increased from \$9.3 million to \$14.5 million.

In the past fourteen years, incendiary fires caused 38 deaths and over \$243 million in property loss. Incendiary fires must be addressed through such efforts as the Arson Reward Program, the Arson Suspect Pointer System, and the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention programs being established throughout the state. Incendiary fires kill, maim, and destroy at an alarming rate. It is a crime against every Minnesotan.

CASUALTIES



WHAT GOES AROUND COMES AROUND....

“The three major causes of fire in our State continue to be men, women, and children. **People cause fires.** Cigarettes do not fall asleep while being smoked, just as it is not the chimney that decided not to have itself cleaned. Fire is a controllable event, controllable by those who live, work, and play in our great State.

Behind the fire cause statistics are other risk factors which, although not addressed by traditional fire safety education programs, codes and the like, nevertheless need to be addressed. ALCOHOL, drugs, careless smoking, substandard housing, and limited income play an important part in the ultimate outcome of a fire.

.....People and knowledge are the key to solving the fire problem.”

Sound familiar? The paragraphs above were written by Mary Nachbar Corso fourteen years ago in “Fire in Minnesota - 1989,” the first Fire Marshal Division annual report to use this format.

Since 1989, we have achieved legislation making smoke detectors mandatory in every dwelling in Minnesota. Fire protection technology has made great strides - sprinkler systems are becoming the norm in new construction of public buildings, and the push to do the same in residential spaces has begun. The fire service community has made serious efforts in the area of fire safety education, not just during Fire Prevention Week, but all year long, and in many venues.

Nevertheless, in 2002 alone, seven people died in homes with working smoke detectors; five of them were middle-aged adults with blood alcohol levels. Four of those five were careless smoking fires. The other two deaths were children; one was an infant left in his crib. The other child set the fire himself, and then hid in his bedroom. Adults wasted time trying to fight the fire, instead of getting everyone out of the house. By the time they tried to rescue the children, the smoke was too thick, and only one child could be reached. Sadly, another 29 Minnesotans died in homes where smoke detectors were either absent or non-operating.

Education in safe personal practices, home exit drills for the whole family, and an increasing emphasis on personal accountability for safety is the long-term way to make a difference in these tragic numbers.

When implementing fire and life safety programs, let us consider a “Team Up For Fire Safety” approach:

- Team up with families to hold home exit drills; make it a neighborhood event.
- Team up with school health teachers to emphasize responsible use of alcohol and tobacco products (all the smoke detectors in the world won't help if a person is passed out with a BAL of .25 and a cigarette falls on the mattress).
- Team up with local merchants to promote fire safety equipment: smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, window escape ladders, etc.
- Team up with the construction industry to encourage fire-safe construction and fire sprinkler systems.
- Team up with the elderly to make them aware of safe practices, and to help them with maintenance of alarm devices.
- Team up with mental health counselors to get help for juveniles who act out their anger and distress by setting fires that often cost them their own lives.
- **Team up so that 14 years from now there will be significantly fewer men, women, and children causing fires!**

In 60% of fatalities in residential occupancies, smoke detectors were improperly maintained or absent.

FIRE DEATHS AND SMOKE DETECTOR PERFORMANCE*

In 2002, 64 civilians lost their lives in fires. While the percentage of deaths in residential settings is down by 12%, the actual number of deaths increased from 41 in 2001 to 48 in 2002. Residential fire deaths represent 75% of 2002 fire fatalities. In 60% of the casualties in structures, smoke detectors (required in every dwelling since 1993) were absent or non-operating. In another 15% of the dwelling cases, it was not possible to determine whether a smoke detector was present or operating.

FIRE DEATHS IN RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

	Fatalities	% of Dwell. Fires	% of Total Deaths
No Smoke Detectors Present	15	31%	23%
Inoperable Smoke Detectors Present	14	29%	22%
Working Smoke Detectors Present	7	15%	11%
Unk. if Detectors Present/Working	7	15%	11%
Not a Factor/Suicides, Explosions, etc.	5	10%	08%
Total Deaths in Dwellings	48	100%	75%
Other Fire Deaths (Including vehicles, outdoors, other structures, etc.)	16	--	25%
Total Fire Deaths	64	--	100%

SEVEN FATALITIES WHERE THERE WERE WORKING SMOKE DETECTORS: WHY DIDN'T THEY GET OUT?

		Fatalities	Percent
49-55 yrs	— Toxicology reports show alcohol or drugs present	5 [†]	71%
Under 10 yrs	— (Both fires caused by child play)	2	29%
Total of deaths in homes with working smoke detectors		7	100%

[†]Of the five fatalities in the 49-55 year-range, four deaths were caused by careless smoking and one death was caused by electrical malfunction.

Since August 1, 1993, smoke detectors have been required in every dwelling in Minnesota that has a sleeping area.

*All charts and information on this page have been taken from the State Fire Marshal Division's 2002 fire death database, which is based on fire death investigations done by this office and on MFIRS data.

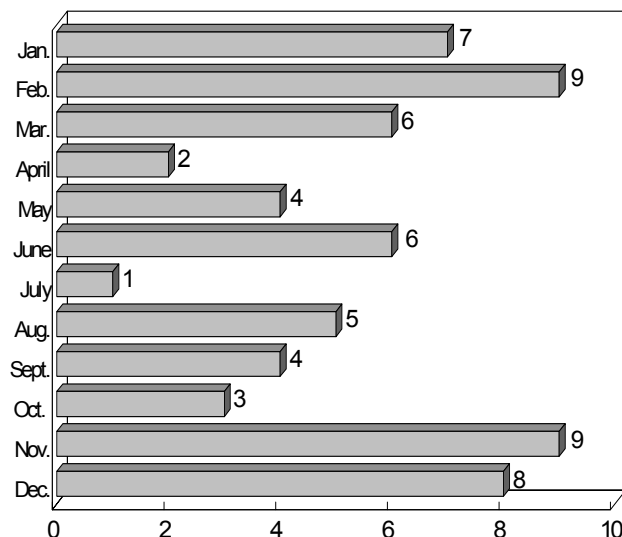
CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS: WHO AND WHEN

Almost 67% percent of fire deaths occurred between the hours of midnight and 6:00 a.m.. Fifty-two percent (52%) of all fire deaths in 2002 occurred during the winter months.

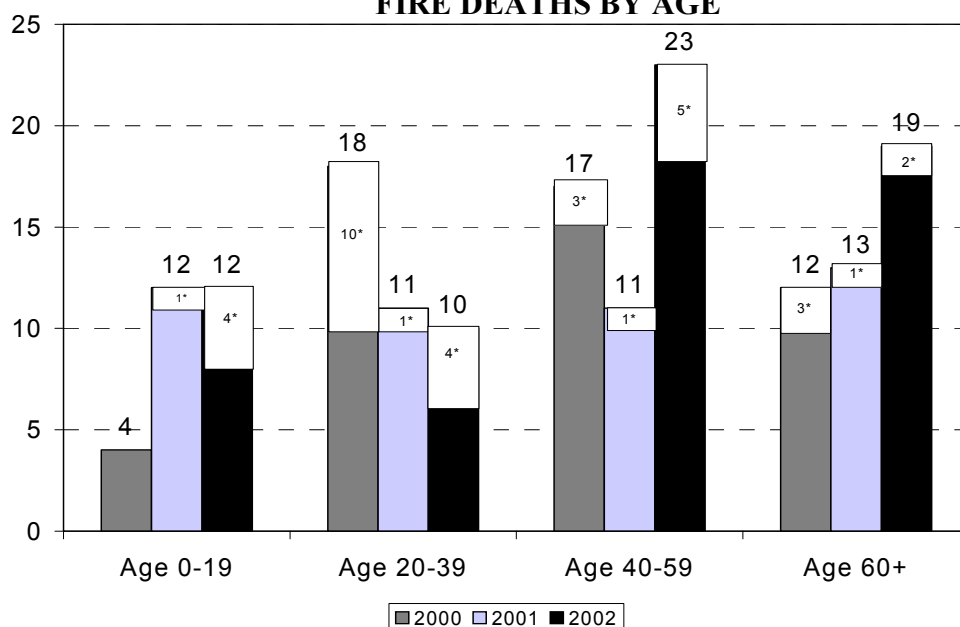
FIRE DEATHS BY TIME OF DAY

	TOTAL	0000-0600	0600-1200	1200-1800	1800-2400
Careless Smoking	15	10	1	1	3
Vehicle	11	4	1	4	2
Electrical Malfunct.	6	3	2	1	0
Combust. Too Close	4	1	1	0	2
Suicide	4	1	0	2	1
Cooking	3	1	1	0	1
Child Play	3	0	0	0	3
Kersn. Htr./Wd. Stv. Malf.	3	1	0	0	2
Arson/Suspicious	1	1	0	0	0
Other	3	2	1	0	0
Undetermined	11	3	4	2	2
Total	64	27	11	10	16

FIRE DEATHS BY MONTH



FIRE DEATHS BY AGE



*Fire deaths listed as suicides or motor vehicle fire incidents.

While the fire deaths for the age groups 0-19 and 20-39 either remained the same or decreased slightly, the remaining age groups had increased from 2001. Ages 40-59 had more than doubled their fire deaths from last year and ages 60+ showed a 46% increase.

Although the number of fire deaths in the 0-19 vulnerable age group had remained the same, it still remains one of the highest numbers since 1995.

Deaths in the age group of 40-59 more than doubled from 2001.

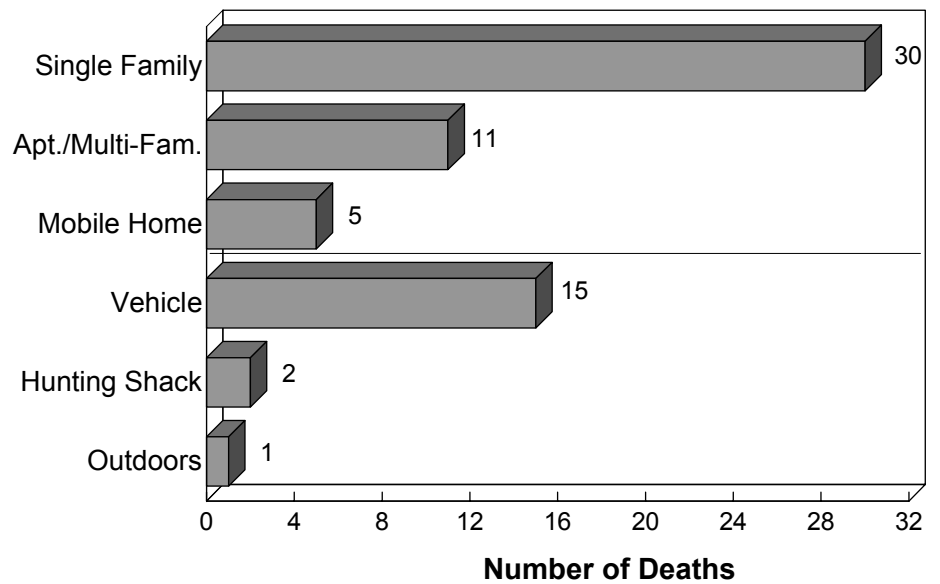
CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS: WHERE AND WHY

72% of fire deaths occurred on residential property.

Careless smoking was identified as the cause of 23% of all fire deaths. Seventy-three percent (73%) of those careless smoking deaths were also alcohol or drug-related.

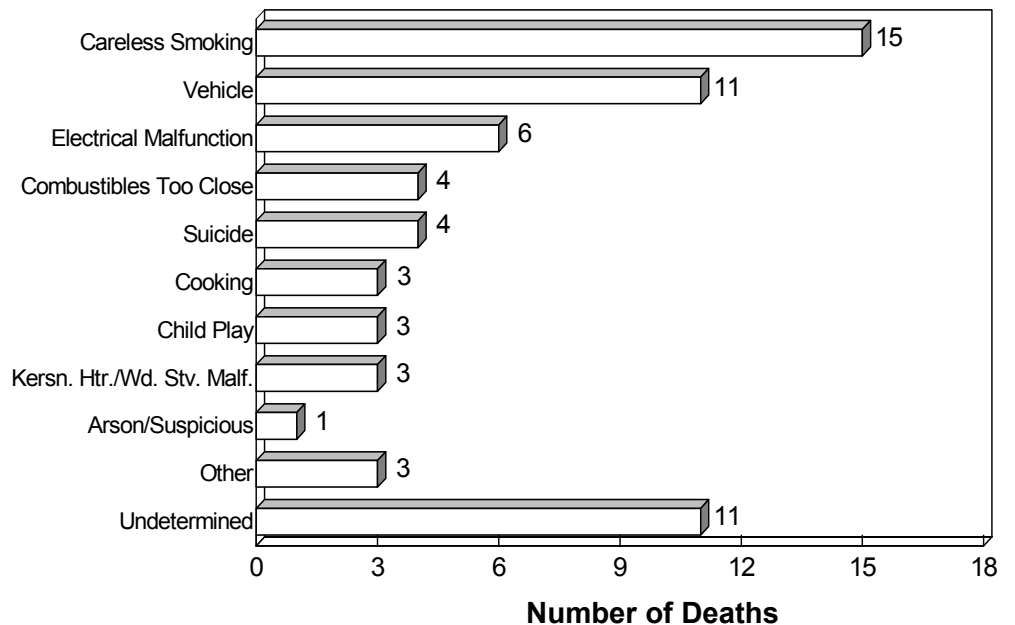
Alcohol/Drugs was clearly a factor in 45% of all fire deaths.

Civilian Deaths By Location



Seventy-two percent (72%) of the 2002 fire deaths occurred where people generally feel safest — at home. The number of residential fire deaths increased by 12% from 2001.

Civilian Deaths By Cause

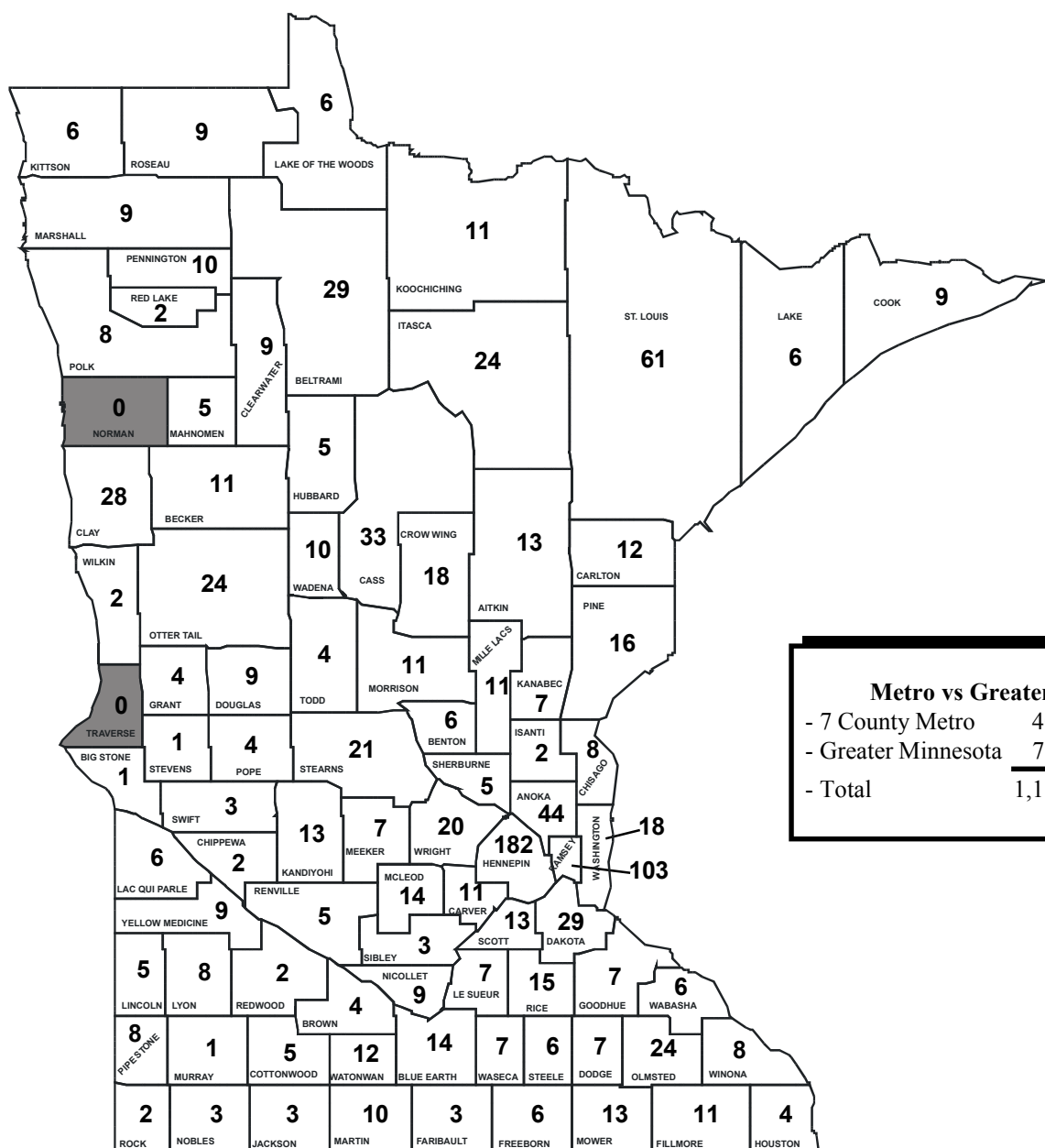


Careless smoking was the leading cause of civilian fire deaths in 2002, as it had been in most previous years. It was identified as the cause of 23% percent of all fire deaths. Alcohol or other drug use was present or identified as an impairing factor in 45% of all fire deaths (29) and in 73% of fire deaths attributed to careless smoking.

Fire deaths in greater Minnesota outpace those in the seven county metro area by a rate of two to one.

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES

In the past 19 years, 1,178 Minnesota civilians have died in fires (see distribution by county below). During that time, fire deaths in greater Minnesota have outpaced those in the seven-county metro area by a rate of two to one. In 2002, greater Minnesota represented 46% of the state's population and experienced a per capita death rate of 1.7 for every 100,000 people. The per capita rate for the metro area in 2002 was 1.0 per 100,000, while the rate for the state as a whole was 1.3 per 100,000. The national per capita death rate for 2002 was 1.2 per 100,000. (The United States consistently has among the highest per capita death rates in the world.) Two counties in the state have remained fatality free for 19 years; they are Norman and Traverse.



Metro vs Greater MN

- 7 County Metro	400	34%
- Greater Minnesota	778	66%
- Total	1,178	100%

Minnesota's Fire Deaths

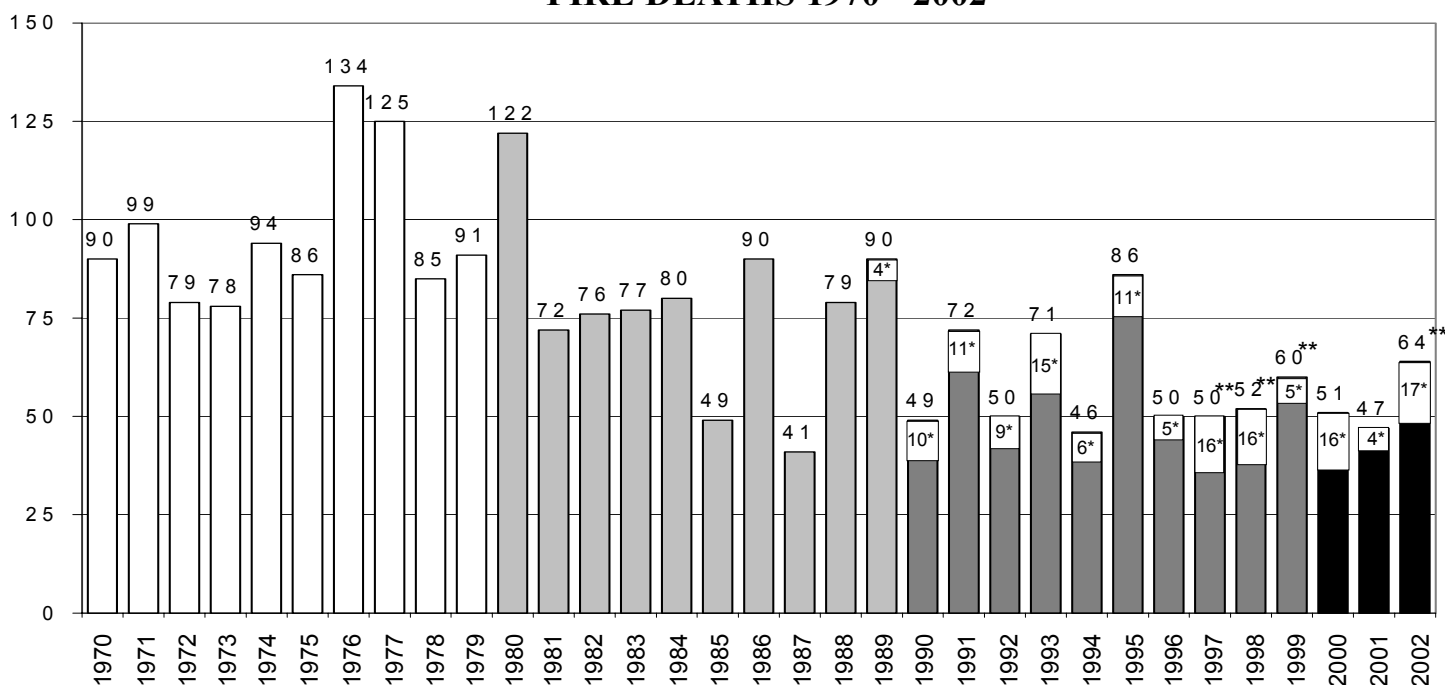
1970's 961 deaths
1980's 776 deaths
1990's 585 deaths

30 YEARS OF FIRE DEATH HISTORY

As Minnesota's population has continued to grow, from 3.8 million in 1970, to 4.9 in 2000, fire deaths have decreased. During the 1980's, fire deaths in Minnesota dropped 19% from the levels of the 1970's. The 1990's show a further decrease of 25% from the levels in the 1980's.

Much of this decline in the fire death rate must be attributed to the fire service community. Since the mid-seventies, the promotion of fire protection technology (smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, etc.) has become widespread in Minnesota. Also, during this time, the state has mandated new inspection/code enforcement programs targeting hotels, motels, schools, health care and day care facilities.

FIRE DEATHS 1970 - 2002



*Number of vehicle/suicide fires.

**Does not include firefighter deaths.

FIREFIGHTER DEATHS

It is with deep sadness that we report the line-of-duty deaths of two Minnesota firefighters in 2002.

Capt. Kim Granholm, Esko/Thomson Twp. Fire Department died of injuries sustained during a response to a vehicle fire.

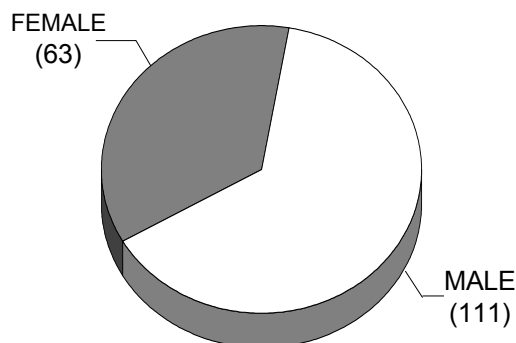
Jonathan Lanphear, Boyd Fire Department died enroute to the fire station while responding to a fire call.

As a fire service community, we mourn the loss of our fellow firefighters. They have risked and given their lives for us, just as our brothers and sisters in the military services have done; they are honored by a grateful state.

In 2002, 174 civilians were injured in Minnesota fires. Injuries to males were 64%, compared with 36% to females.

CIVILIAN INJURIES

In 2002, 174 civilian injuries were reported through the MFIRS system, a 15% increase from 2001. The numbers do not represent the actual number of fire injuries occurring in the state, as it includes only those victims who have direct contact with the fire department. Many burn victims are taken to emergency rooms by private car or ambulance.



AGE OF VICTIM	NO. OF VICTIMS
0-19	23
20-39	73
40-59	42
60-OVER	25
UNREPORTED	11
TOTAL	174

A breakdown of reported injuries by gender shows there were two-thirds more injuries to males than females.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF FIRE

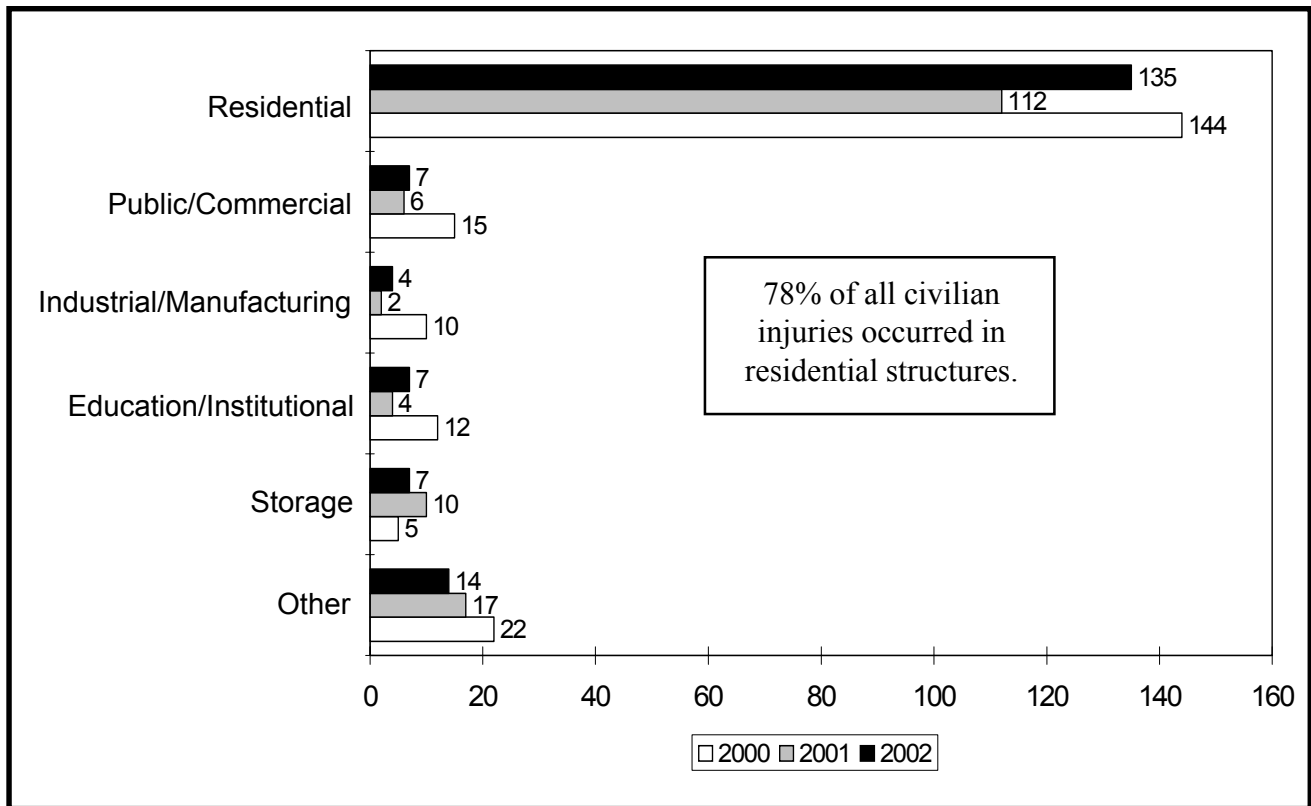
People trying to control a fire accounted for 24% of all civilian fire injuries; these numbers indicate an ongoing need to educate citizens of all ages on how to react to a fire. "Get Out and Stay Out" cannot be emphasized enough!

Twenty-four percent of all injuries were to people trying to control or extinguish a fire.

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	#	%
Fire Control	41	24%
Escape	23	13%
Sleeping	19	11%
Rescue attempt	11	6%
Unable to act	5	3%
Irrational act	2	1%
Other	26	15%
Unkn/Unrep	47	27%
	<u>174</u>	<u>100%</u>

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY PROPERTY TYPE



Like fire fatalities, civilian fire injuries occur most frequently in residential structures.

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY ACTIVITY AND STRUCTURE

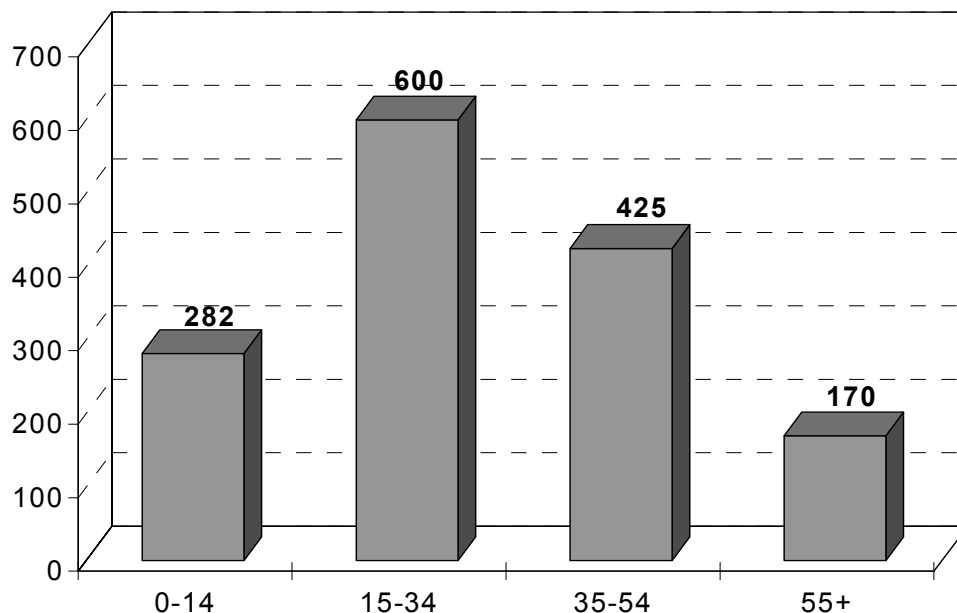
	Residential	Pub/Comm	Indus/Manu	Educ/Inst	Storage	Other
Fire Control	35	2	--	--	1	3
Escaping	20	--	--	--	1	2
Sleeping	18	--	--	--	--	1
Rescue Attempt	10	--	--	--	1	--
Irrational Action	--	--	--	1	--	1
Unable to Act	3	1	1	--	--	--
Other	12	1	2	2	1	2
Unknown	37	3	1	4	3	5
TOTAL	135	7	4	7	7	14

Of the total reported burn injuries (1,477), 41% were in the 15-34 age group (600).

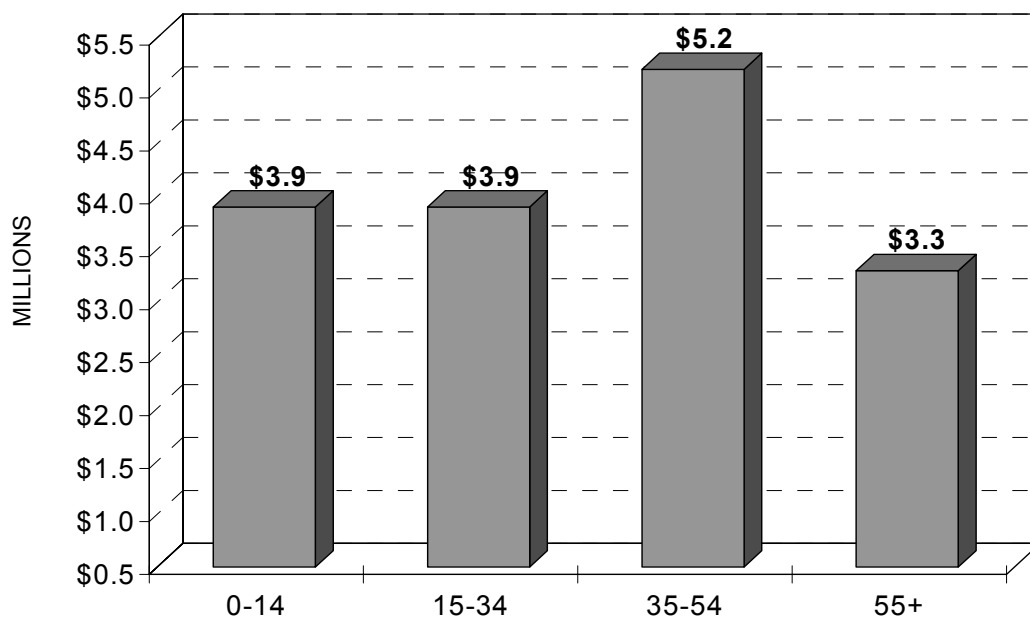
BURN INJURIES REPORTED BY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The charts and tables below and on the next two pages reflect civilian burn injuries that were reported to the Minnesota Department of Health by Minnesota health care facilities.

CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES BY AGE



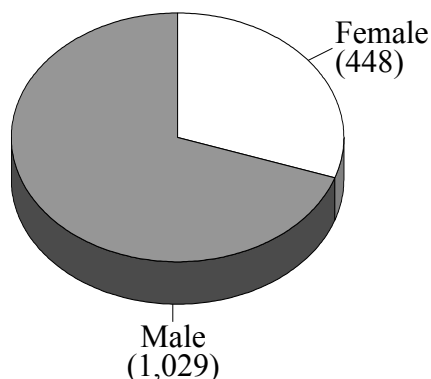
CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES COSTS BY AGE



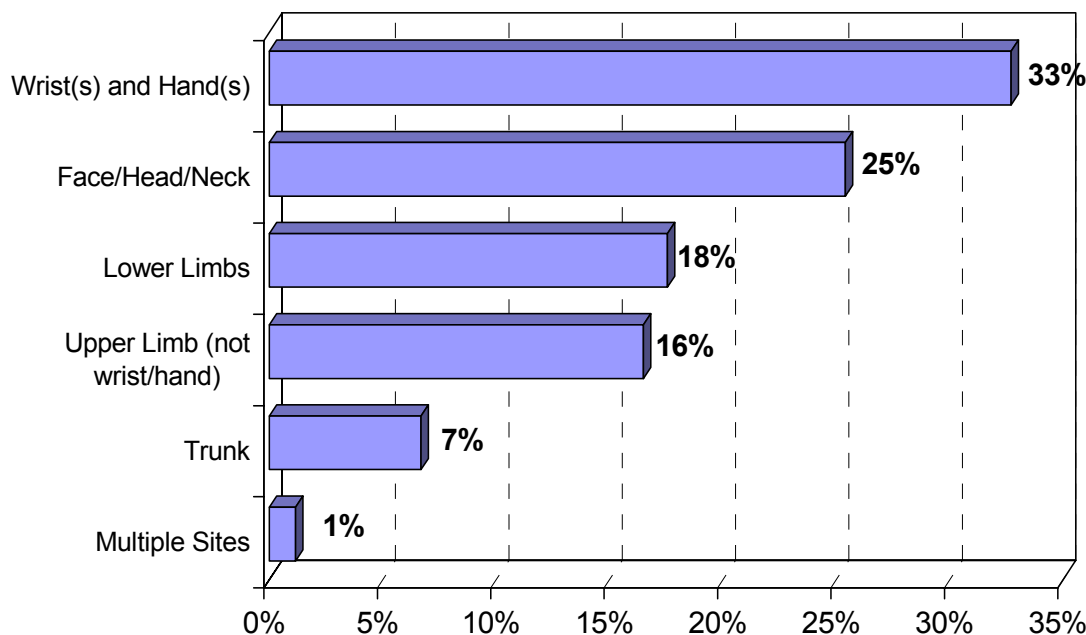
Total cost of reported burn injuries was \$16 million.

There were 70% male burn injuries compared to 30% female burn injuries.

CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES BY GENDER



CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES BY BODY AREA



Wrists and Hands were the leading burn areas at 33%.

CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES BY INCOME LEVEL

Income Level	Number of Injuries	Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
\$0-\$24,999	181	44
\$25,000-\$49,000	1,004	33
\$50,000-\$74,999	277	22
\$75,000+	5	21

CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES AND COSTS BY COUNTY (reported by health care facilities)

Per capita data is calculated at a standard rate of burn injuries per 100,000 people.

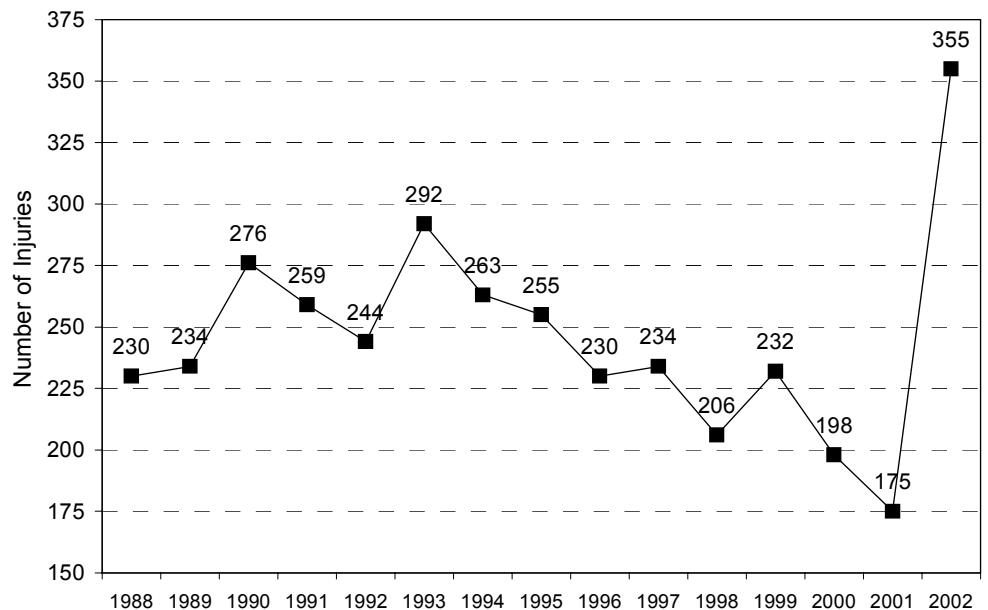
County	Burn Injuries	Burn Injuries/ 100,000 Pop.	Burn Injury Costs	County	Burn Injuries	Burn Injuries/ 100,000 Pop.	Burn Injury Costs
Aitkin	8	46	\$125,147	Marshall	1	8	\$173
Anoka	89	32	\$552,976	Martin	6	30	\$31,004
Becker	30	99	\$230,377	Meeker	3	15	\$1,574
Beltrami	27	60	\$269,262	Mille Lacs	26	94	\$31,732
Benton	14	53	\$25,486	Morrison	24	80	\$61,431
Big Stone	0	0	\$0	Mower	7	19	\$299,482
Blue Earth	15	27	\$6,511	Murray	3	31	\$669
Brown	8	30	\$4,699	Nicollet	5	16	\$34,731
Carlton	13	42	\$90,155	Nobles	5	27	\$7,516
Carver	16	24	\$115,079	Norman	1	14	\$253
Cass	8	30	\$155,710	Olmsted	32	26	\$220,938
Chippewa	4	33	\$517	Otter Tail	17	35	\$41,813
Chisago	11	28	\$150,126	Pennington	11	83	\$2,562
Clay	1	2	\$479	Pine	8	29	\$89,686
Clearwater	5	60	\$780	Pipestone	0	0	\$0
Cook	0	0	\$0	Polk	7	23	\$238,747
Cottonwood	2	20	\$599	Pope	1	10	\$146
Crow Wing	39	73	\$22,246	Ramsey	147	28	\$3,394,609
Dakota	84	23	\$449,134	Red Lake	4	94	\$1,113
Dodge	8	50	\$159,309	Redwood	5	30	\$6,115
Douglas	6	19	\$19,125	Renville	3	20	\$15,336
Faribault	8	44	\$669,497	Rice	14	23	\$451,499
Fillmore	8	40	\$65,108	Rock	0	0	\$0
Freeborn	7	21	\$185,644	Roseau	3	17	\$283,149
Goodhue	15	36	\$14,932	St. Louis	73	38	\$512,888
Grant	5	87	\$716	Scott	30	31	\$45,123
Hennepin	269	24	\$4,476,030	Sherburne	27	34	\$89,912
Houston	3	16	\$89,589	Sibley	7	53	\$116,948
Hubbard	2	16	\$289	Stearns	38	29	\$805,300
Isanti	21	77	\$895,015	Steele	8	24	\$16,467
Itasca	20	47	\$166,679	Stevens	0	0	\$0
Jackson	6	55	\$6,723	Swift	10	103	\$48,484
Kanabec	1	9	\$471	Todd	1	5	\$232
Kandiyohi	14	34	\$12,827	Traverse	0	0	\$0
Kittson	0	0	\$0	Wabasha	7	33	\$2,751
Koochiching	0	0	\$0	Wadena	17	132	\$108,111
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	\$0	Waseca	5	27	\$27,868
Lake	3	30	\$911	Washington	48	23	\$178,311
Lake of the Woods	2	47	\$522	Watsonwan	4	35	\$20,652
LeSueur	5	23	\$67,499	Wilkin	1	15	\$5,920
Lincoln	0	0	\$0	Winona	11	21	\$1,965
Lyon	19	78	\$30,263	Wright	25	30	\$41,594
McLeod	18	54	\$63,366	Yellow Medicine	18	160	\$16,407
Mahnomen	0	0	\$0				
				TOTAL	1,477	30	\$16,377,014

Of the 355 firefighter injuries, 231 (65%) occurred in the course of fighting fires.

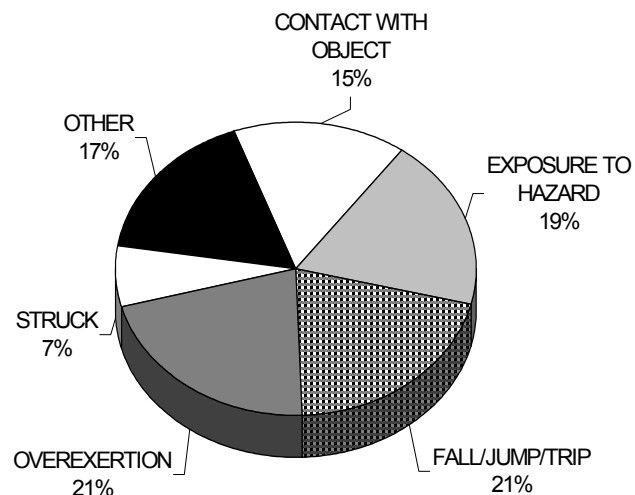
FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

In 2002, 355 Minnesota firefighters were injured while responding to, involved in, or returning from emergency situations, representing an increase of over 100% from last year! This dramatic increase is mainly due to a major metropolitan fire department that resumed full reporting in 2002. Of these 355 injuries, 231, or 65%, were directly fire related. (This does not include injuries that occur during training or at the stations.) Seventy-three percent (73%) of these fire-related injuries occurred while firefighters were fighting residential structure fires.

FIFTEEN-YEAR HISTORY OF MINNESOTA FIREFIGHTER INJURIES



MINNESOTA FIREFIGHTER INJURIES: CAUSES



The main injury cause category was tied - Overexertion and Fall/Jump/Trip at 21%.

FIREWORKS INJURIES AND PROPERTY LOSS

The State Fire Marshal Division has gathered information about fireworks injuries and property damage since 1989. Minnesota hospitals voluntarily report injuries treated in their emergency departments during the period from June 25 through July 15 each year. Property damage information is taken from the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System. From 1989 through 2002, a total of \$1.8 million in fireworks-related property damage.

Fireworks injuries most commonly affect males between one and 19 years of age, with burns being the most common type of injury reported. Burn injuries include those to the extremities, eyes and face. It is impossible to know how many injuries occurred for which medical attention was not sought.

Prior to 2002, consumer fireworks were illegal in Minnesota. In 2002, certain types of non-aerial and non-explosive fireworks were legalized for use throughout the year. In 2001, a total of 20 injuries were reported between June 25 and July 15. In 2002, that number rose to 92 for the same reporting period (**an increase of over 300%**) and a total of 96 injuries for the entire year.

FIREWORKS INJURIES 1998-2002 (June-July) BY AGE

Years of Age	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-9	6	25%	4	14%	8	24%	4	21%	21	24%	43	22%
10-19	8	33%	11	38%	13	39%	8	42%	28	32%	68	35%
20-29	2	8%	5	17%	6	18%	1	5%	18	21%	32	17%
30-39	5	21%	5	17%	2	6%	3	16%	14	16%	29	15%
40-49	2	8%	3	10%	2	6%	1	5%	4	5%	12	6%
50 Plus	1	4%	1	3%	2	6%	2	11%	2	2%	8	4%
Total	25**	100%	29	100%	33	100%	20†	100%	92†	100%	192	100%
Male	17**	71%	21	72%	22	67%	15	75%	57	62%	132	67%
Female	7**	29%	8	28%	11	33%	5	25%	35	38%	66	33%

*Information collected from survey conducted at Minnesota hospitals covering from June 25 through July 15 annually.

**One injury listed the age and sex as "unknown".

†One injury in 2001 and five injuries in 2002 listed age as "unknown" or "0".

FIREWORKS INCIDENTS* DOLLAR LOSS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
June-July	\$41,100	\$9,001	\$2,400	\$90,750	\$112,177	\$255,428
<i>No. of Incidents</i>	14	7	16	36	97	170
<i>% of Total \$ Loss</i>	28%	14%	1%	70%	70%	42%
<i>Aver. Dollar Loss</i>	\$2,936	\$1,286	\$150	\$2,521	\$1,156	\$1,503
Total/Year	\$146,500	\$63,001	\$47,775	\$130,400	\$221,663**	\$609,339**
<i>No. of Incidents</i>	36	22	36	59	120	273
<i>Aver. Dollar Loss</i>	\$4,069	\$2,864	\$1,327	\$2,210	\$1,847	\$2,232

*Information taken from the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS).

**2002 dollar loss does not include a \$1.7 million DNR wildland fire with 8 structure exposures in Brainerd in May, 2002.

SUMMARY

Historically, Minnesotans have been at greatest risk for fire death and injury in their own homes. In 2002, 72% of the state's fire deaths and 78% of civilian injuries occurred in residential settings. The presence or absence of a working smoke detector is often a critical factor in fire fatalities. In 60% of fire deaths occurring in dwellings, no smoke detectors were present or they were present, but not working. In 14% of residential deaths, it was not known whether detectors were present or functioning.

Careless smoking was the most common cause of fire fatalities at 23%. Alcohol or drug use was an impairing factor in 45% of all fire deaths (29 deaths) and particularly in careless smoking deaths, where 73% of victims showed alcohol/drug impairment.

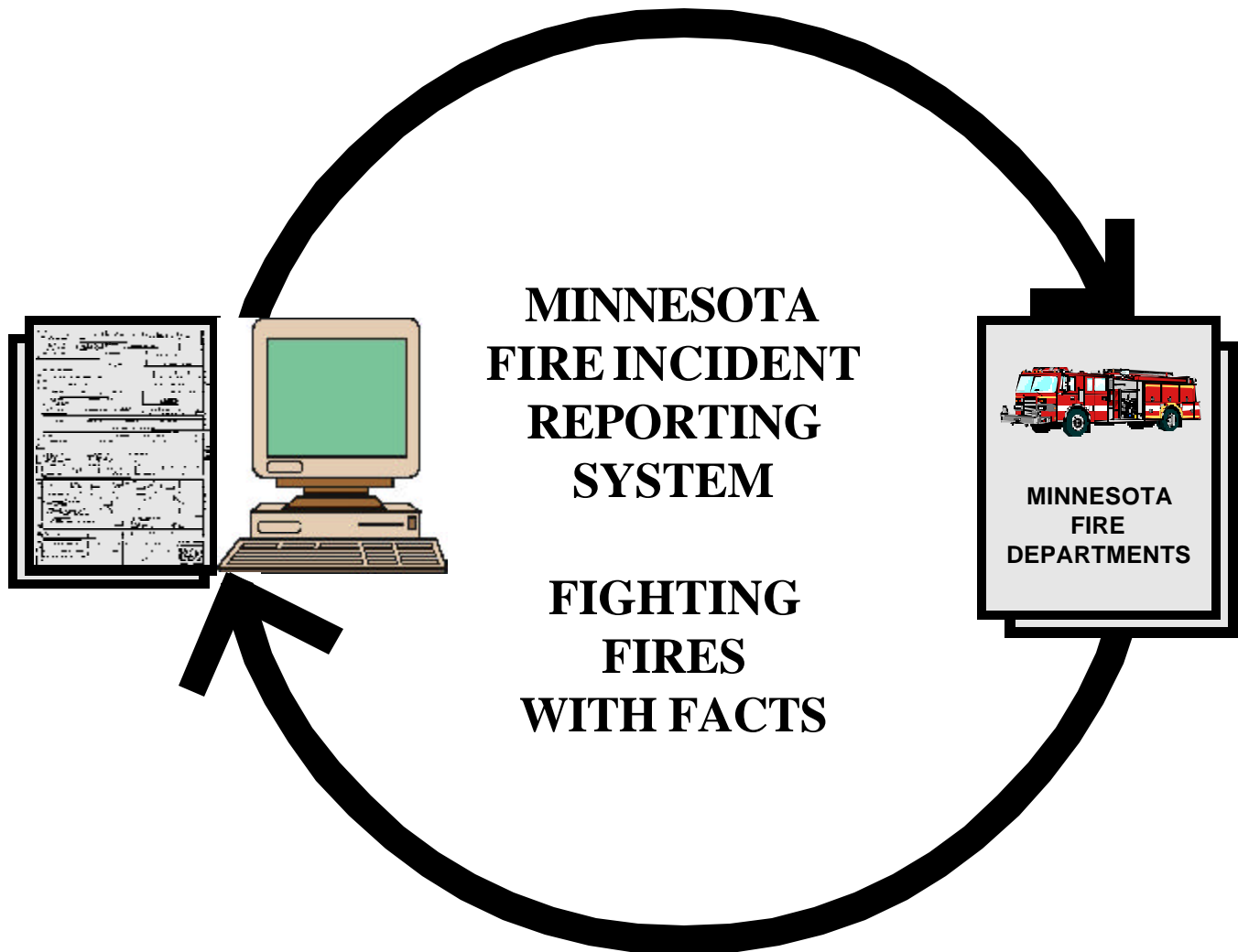
In 2002, fire deaths for age groups 0-39 stayed the same or went up only slightly; the age group of 40-59 more than doubled from last year and there was a 46% increase in the age group of 60+.

Twenty-four percent (24%) of civilian fire injuries occurred while fighting the fire, indicating a continuing need for efforts in educating our citizens in fire safe behaviors in the home. Getting out as quickly as possible, and not re-entering the home once outside, must be emphasized to all age groups.

Sixty-five percent (65%) of firefighter injuries took place while fighting fires; seventy-three percent (73%) of these fire-related injuries occurred fighting residential structure fires.

Statewide, fire deaths have decreased over the past twenty-two years, even as Minnesota's population has grown. However, many preventable tragedies continue to occur. **Prevention efforts, and education efforts, particularly those targeting populations identified as vulnerable, are essential to reducing the continuing needless tragic losses from fire.**

PARTICIPATION



Fire information is requested on a weekly basis by the media, the public, the fire service and the fire protection community.

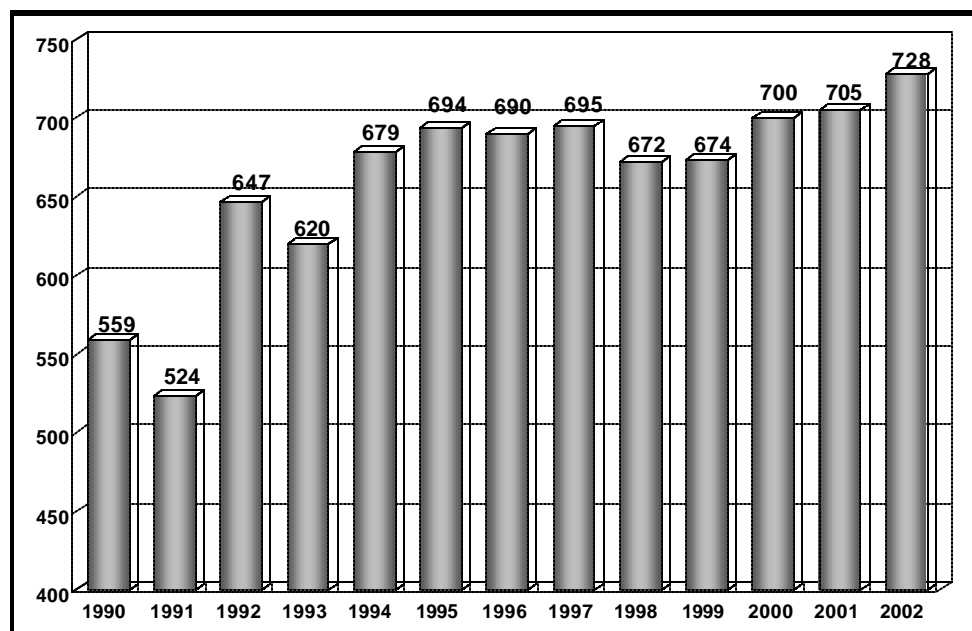
PARTICIPATION - Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System

The Minnesota State Fire Marshal Division appreciates the efforts of the fire departments who submitted Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) reports in 2002. This information is essential if we are to understand and effectively combat the fire problem in Minnesota. It allows the Division to focus on real fire problems, rather than popular perceptions. On the local level, this data provides information which aids in focusing prevention efforts; it also shows needs when making budget requests for staffing or equipment.

Fire information is requested on a weekly basis by the media, the public, the fire service and the fire protection community. It is used to support legislative initiatives and to guide public fire safety campaigns.

The reporting history of Minnesota fire departments from 1998 - 2002 is listed on the following pages. Departments are listed by county, with the total percent of those reporting in 2002 indicated. In 50 counties, 100% of the fire departments reported to the MFIRS system.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' MFIRS PARTICIPATION



Not only the state, but also national organizations are requiring fire departments to report using their state's reporting system. There are a number of grants that are given to fire departments, with the requirement that they report their incidents, including fire grants from the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) grants. Any department wishing more information on reporting may call Nora Gierok at 651-215-0529.

Forty-five percent of reporting fire departments used FIREHOUSE Software® in 2002.

AITKIN COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	AITKIN
*	*	*	*	*	HILL CITY
*	*	*	*	*	JACOBSON
*	*	*	*	*	MCGRATH
*	*	*	*	*	MCGREGOR VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	PALISADE VOL.

ANOKA COUNTY*93% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	ANDOVER
*	*	*	*	*	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN
*	*	*	*	*	CENTENNIAL
*	*	*	*	*	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
*	*	*	*	*	COON RAPIDS
*	*	*	*	*	EAST BETHEL
*	*	*	*	*	FRIDLEY
*	*	*	*	*	HAM LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	LEXINGTON
*	*	*	*	*	LINWOOD VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	OAK GROVE
*	*	*	*	*	RAMSEY
*	*	*	*	*	SPRING LAKE PARK
*	*	*	*	*	ST FRANCIS
*	*	*	*	*	Bethel

BECKER COUNTY*(9) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	AUDUBON
*	*	*	*	*	CALLAWAY
*	*	*	*	*	CARSONVILLE VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	DETROIT LAKES
*	*	*	*	*	FRAZEE
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE PARK
*	*	*	*	*	OGEMA
*	*	*	*	*	WHITE EARTH VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	WOLF LAKE

BELTRAMI COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	ALASKA
*	*	*	*	*	BEMIDJI
*	*	*	*	*	BLACKDUCK
*	*	*	*	*	KELLIHER VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	RED LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	SOLWAY

BENTON COUNTY*67% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	FOLEY
*	*	*	*	*	SAUK RAPIDS
*	*	*	*	*	Rice

BIG STONE COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BEARDSLEY
*	*	*	*	*	CLINTON
*	*	*	*	*	CORRELL
*	*	*	*	*	GRACEVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	ODESSA
*	*	*	*	*	ORTONVILLE

BLUE EARTH COUNTY*(12) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	AMBOY
*	*	*	*	*	EAGLE LAKE VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	GOOD THUNDER
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE CRYSTAL
*	*	*	*	*	MADISON LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	MANKATO
*	*	*	*	*	MAPLETON
*	*	*	*	*	PEMBERTON
*	*	*	*	*	SKYLINE
*	*	*	*	*	SOUTH BEND
*	*	*	*	*	ST CLAIR
*	*	*	*	*	VERNON CENTER

BROWN COUNTY*(5) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	COMFREY
*	*	*	*	*	HANSKA
*	*	*	*	*	NEW ULM
*	*	*	*	*	SLEEPY EYE
*	*	*	*	*	SPRINGFIELD VOL.

CARLTON COUNTY*(13) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BARNUM VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BLACKHOOF
*	*	*	*	*	CARLTON VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	CLOQUET
*	*	*	*	*	CROMWELL VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	KETTLE RIVER
*	*	*	*	*	MAHTOWA
*	*	*	*	*	MOOSE LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	PERCH LAKE VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	SCANLON VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	THOMSON TWP.
*	*	*	*	*	WRENSHALL
*	*	*	*	*	WRIGHT VOL.

CARVER COUNTY*91% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	CARVER
*	*	*	*	*	CHANHASSEN
*	*	*	*	*	CHASKA
*	*	*	*	*	COLOGNE
*	*	*	*	*	HAMBURG
*	*	*	*	*	MAYER
*	*	*	*	*	NEW GERMANY
*	*	*	*	*	VICTORIA
*	*	*	*	*	WACONIA
*	*	*	*	*	WATERTOWN
*	*	*	*	*	Norwood-Young Am.

KEY

- * Fire departments submitting MFIRS each year
- Fire departments that received USFA Fire Grant in 2002

CASS COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BACKUS VOL.
 * * * * * BENA
 * * * * * CASS LAKE
 * * * * * CROOKED LAKE VOL.
 * * * * * FEDERAL DAM
 * * * * * HACKENSACK AREA
 * * * * * LONGVILLE VOL.
 * * * * * PILLAGER AREA
 * * * * * PINE RIVER
 * * * * * REMER
 * * * * * WALKER

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CLARA CITY
 * * * * * MAYNARD
 * * * * * MILAN
 * * * * * MONTEVIDEO
 * * * * * WATSON

CHISAGO COUNTY

91% Reporting

* * * * * ALMELUND
 * * * * * CENTER CITY
 * * * * * HARRIS
 * * * * * LINDSTROM
 * * * * * NORTH BRANCH
 * * * * * RUSH CITY
 * * * * * SHAFER
 * * * * * STACY
 * * * * * TAYLORS FALLS
 * * * * * WYOMING
 * * * * * Chisago City

CLAY COUNTY

89% Reporting

* * * * * BARNESVILLE
 * * * * * DILWORTH
 * * * * * GLYNDON VOL.
 * * * * * HAWLEY
 * * * * * HITTERDAL
 * * * * * MOORHEAD
 * * * * * SABIN-ELMWOOD
 * * * * * ULEN
 * * * * * Felton Comm.

CLEARWATER COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BAGLEY
 * * * * * BEAR CREEK
 * * * * * CLEARBROOK
 * * * * * GONVICK
 * * * * * HANGAARD TWP.
 * * * * * ITASCA TWP.
 * * * * * SHEVLIN

COOK COUNTY

78% Reporting

* * * * * COLVILL AREA
 * * * * * GRAND PORTAGE
 * * * * * GUNFLINT TRAIL
 * * * * * HOVLAND
 * * * * * LUTSEN TWP VOL.
 * * * * * MAPLE HILL
 * * * * * SCHROEDER
 * * * * * Grand Marais Vol.
 * * * * * Tofte

COTTONWOOD COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * JEFFERS
 * * * * * MOUNTAIN LAKE
 * * * * * STORDEN
 * * * * * WESTBROOK
 * * * * * WINDOM

CROW WING COUNTY

86% Reporting

* * * * * BRAINERD
 * * * * * CROSBY VOL.
 * * * * * CUYUNA
 * * * * * DEERWOOD
 * * * * * EMILY VOL.
 * * * * * GARRISON
 * * * * * IDEAL TWP.
 * * * * * IRONTON
 * * * * * MISSION TWP.
 * * * * * NISSWA
 * * * * * PEQUOT LAKES
 * * * * * RIVERTON
 * * * * * Crosslake
 * * * * * Fifty Lakes

DAKOTA COUNTY

(14) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * APPLE VALLEY
 * * * * * BURNSVILLE
 * * * * * EAGAN
 * * * * * FARMINGTON
 * * * * * HAMPTON
 * * * * * HASTINGS
 * * * * * INVER GROVE HTS.
 * * * * * LAKEVILLE
 * * * * * MENDOTA HEIGHTS
 * * * * * MIESVILLE VOL.
 * * * * * RANDOLPH
 * * * * * ROSEMOUNT
 * * * * * SOUTH ST. PAUL
 * * * * * WEST ST. PAUL

DODGE COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CLAREMONT
 * * * * * DODGE CENTER
 * * * * * HAYFIELD
 * * * * * KASSON
 * * * * * MANTORVILLE
 * * * * * WEST CONCORD

DOUGLAS COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * ALEXANDRIA
 * * * * * BRANDON
 * * * * * CARLOS
 * * * * * EVANSVILLE
 * * * * * FORADA
 * * * * * GARFIELD
 * * * * * KENSINGTON
 * * * * * LEAF VALLEY TWP.
 * * * * * MILLERVILLE
 * * * * * MILTONA
 * * * * * OSAKIS

FARIBAULT COUNTY*91% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BLUE EARTH
 * * * * * **BRICELYN**
 * * * * * DELAVAN VOL.
 * * * * * EASTON VOL.
 * * * * * ELMORE
 * * * * * **FROST**
 * * * * * KIESTER
 * * * * * WALTERS VOL.
 * * * * * WELLS
 * * * * * WINNEBAGO VOL.
 * * * * * Minnesota Lake

FILLMORE COUNTY*91% Reporting*

* * CANTON
 * * * * * CHATFIELD
 * * * * * FOUNTAIN
 * * * * * **HARMONY**
 * * * * * LANESBORO
 * * * * * MABEL VOL.
 * * * * * OSTRANDER
 * * * * * PRESTON
 * * * * * **RUSHFORD**
 * * * * * SPRING VALLEY
 * * * * * Wykoff

FREEBORN COUNTY*63% Reporting*

* * * * * ALBERT LEA
 * * * * * ALDEN
 * * * * * CONGER
 * * * * * EMMONS
 * * * * * **FREEBORN**
 * * * * * HARTLAND
 * * * * * HOLLANDALE
 * * * * * MANCHESTER
 * * * * * MYRTLE
 * * * * * TWIN LAKES
 * * * * * Albert Lea Twp.
 * * * * * Clarks Grove Vol.
 * * * * * Geneva
 * * * * * Glenville
 * * * * * Hayward
 * * * * * London

GOODHUE COUNTY*(7) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * CANNON FALLS
 * * * * * GOODHUE
 * * * * * KENYON
 * * * * * PINE ISLAND
 * * * * * RED WING
 * * * * * WANAMINGO
 * * * * * ZUMBROTA

GRANT COUNTY*83% Reporting*

* * * * * ASHBY
 * * * * * BARRETT
 * * * * * ELBOW LAKE
 * * * * * **HOFFMAN**
 * * * * * WENDELL
 * * * * * Herman Vol.

HENNEPIN COUNTY*97% Reporting*

* * * * * BLOOMINGTON
 * * * * * **BROOKLYN CENTER**
 * * * * * BROOKLYN PARK
 * * * * * CRYSTAL
 * * * * * DAYTON
 * * * * * EDEN PRAIRIE
 * * * * * **EDINA**
 * * * * * EXCELSIOR
 * * * * * GOLDEN VALLEY
 * * * * * HAMEL
 * * * * * HANOVER
 * * * * * **HOPKINS**
 * * * * * LONG LAKE
 * * * * * LORETTO VOL.
 * * * * * **MAPLE GROVE**
 * * * * * MAPLE PLAIN
 * * * * * MEDICINE LAKE
 * * * * * **MINNEAPOLIS**
 * * * * * MINNETONKA
 * * * * * MOUND
 * * * * * MPLS/ST. PAUL INT'L
 * * * * * AIRPORT
 * * * * * NEW HOPE
 * * * * * **PLYMOUTH**
 * * * * * **RICHFIELD**
 * * * * * ROBBINSDALE
 * * * * * ROGERS
 * * * * * ST. ANTHONY
 * * * * * ST. BONIFACIUS

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * **ST. LOUIS PARK**
 * * * * * WAYZATA
 * * * * * Osseo

HOUSTON COUNTY*86% Reporting*

* * * * * BROWNSVILLE
 * * * * * CALEDONIA
 * * * * * HOKAH VOL.
 * * * * * **HOUSTON**
 * * * * * LACRESCENT
 * * * * * SPRING GROVE
 * * * * * Eitzen

HUBBARD COUNTY*80% Reporting*

* * * * * EAST HUBBARD CO.
 * * * * * LAPORTE/LAKEPORT
 * * * * * NEVIS
 * * * * * PARK RAPIDS
 * * * * * Lake George

ISANTI COUNTY*25% Reporting*

* * * * * ISANTI VOL.
 * * * * * Braham
 * * * * * Cambridge
 * * * * * **Dalbo**

ITASCA COUNTY*94% Reporting*

* * * * * BALSAM VOL.
 * * * * * BEARVILLE TWP.
 * * * * * BIGFORK VOL.
 * * * * * BOVEY
 * * * * * CALUMET
 * * * * * COHASSET
 * * * * * **COLERAINE**
 * * * * * DEER RIVER
 * * * * * GOODLAND
 * * * * * GRAND RAPIDS
 * * * * * KEEWATIN VOL.
 * * * * * MARBLE
 * * * * * NASHWAUK
 * * * * * TACONITE
 * * * * * WARBA
 * * * * * Squaw Lake

JACKSON COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * ALPHA
 * * * * * HERON LAKE VOL.
 * * * * * JACKSON
 * * * * * LAKEFIELD
 * * * * * OKABENA

KANABEC COUNTY

(3) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * GRASSTON
 * * * * * MORA
 * * * * * OGILVIE

KANDIYOHI COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * ATWATER
 * * * * * BLOMKEST
 * * * * * KANDIYOHI
 * * * * * LAKE LILLIAN
 * * * * * NEW LONDON
 * * * * * PENNOCK
 * * * * * PRINSBURG
 * * * * * RAYMOND
 * * * * * SPICER
 * * * * * SUNBURG
 * * * * * WILLMAR

KITTSOON COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * HALLOCK
 * * * * * KARLSTAD VOL.
 * * * * * KENNEDY
 * * * * * LAKE BRONSON
 * * * * * LANCASTER

KOOCHICHING COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BIG FALLS VOL.
 * * * * * BIRCHDALE RURAL
 * * * * * INTERNATIONAL. FLLS.
 * * * * * LITTLEFORK
 * * * * * LOMAN RURAL
 * * * * * NORTHOME

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BELLINGHAM
 * * * * * BOYD
 * * * * * DAWSON
 * * * * * LOUISBURG
 * * * * * MADISON
 * * * * * MARIETTA
 * * * * * NASSAU

LAKE COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * FINLAND
 * * * * * SILVER BAY
 * * * * * TWO HARBORS
 * * * * * Beaver Bay Vol.

LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY

(3) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BAUDETTE
 * * * * * NORTHWEST ANGLE
 * * * * * WILLIAMS

LESUEUR COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CLEVELAND
 * * * * * ELYSIAN
 * * * * * KASOTA
 * * * * * KILKENNY
 * * * * * LE CENTER
 * * * * * LESUEUR
 * * * * * MONTGOMERY
 * * * * * WATERVILLE

LINCOLN COUNTY

80% Reporting

* * * * * HENDRICKS
 * * * * * IVANHOE
 * * * * * LAKE BENTON
 * * * * * TYLER
 * * * * * Arco

LYON COUNTY

(10) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BALATON
 * * * * * COTTONWOOD
 * * * * * GARVIN
 * * * * * GHENT
 * * * * * LYND
 * * * * * MARSHALL
 * * * * * MINNEOTA
 * * * * * RUSSELL
 * * * * * TAUNTON
 * * * * * TRACY

MCLEOD COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BROWNTON VOL.
 * * * * * GLENCOE
 * * * * * HUTCHINSON
 * * * * * LESTER PRAIRIE
 * * * * * PLATO
 * * * * * SILVER LAKE
 * * * * * STEWART
 * * * * * WINSTED

MAHNOMEN COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * ELBOW-TULABY LKS.
 * * * * * MAHNOMEN
 * * * * * TWIN LAKES VOL.
 Waubun

MARSHALL COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * ALVARADO VOL.
 * * * * * ARGYLE
 * * * * * NEWFOLDEN
 * * * * * OSLO
 * * * * * STEPHEN
 * * * * * WARREN
 * * * * * Grygla
 * * * * * Middle River

MARTIN COUNTY*89% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	CEYLON
*	*	*	*	*	DUNNELL
*	*	*	*	*	FAIRMONT
*	*	*	*	*	GRANADA
*	*	*	*	*	NORTHROP
*	*	*	*	*	SHERBURN
*	*	*	*	*	TRUMAN
*	*	*	*	*	WELCOME
*	*	*	*	*	Trimont

MEEKER COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	COSMOS
*	*	*	*	*	DASSEL
*	*	*	*	*	EDEN VALLEY
*	*	*	*	*	GROVE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	LITCHFIELD
*	*	*	*	*	WATKINS

MILLE LACS COUNTY*80% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	FORESTON
*	*	*	*	*	ISLE
*	*	*	*	*	MILACA
*	*	*	*	*	PRINCETON
*	*	*	*	*	Onamia

MORRISON COUNTY*(10) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BOWLUS
*	*	*	*	*	FLENSBURG
*	*	*	*	*	LITTLE FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	MOTLEY
*	*	*	*	*	PIERZ
*	*	*	*	*	RANDALL
*	*	*	*	*	ROYALTON
*	*	*	*	*	SCANDIA VLLY.
*	*	*	*	*	SWANVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	UPSALA

MOWER COUNTY*(9) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	ADAMS VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	AUSTIN
*	*	*	*	*	BROWNSDALE
*	*	*	*	*	DEXTER VOL
*	*	*	*	*	GRAND MEADOW
*	*	*	*	*	LE ROY
*	*	*	*	*	LYLE
*	*	*	*	*	MAPLEVIEW
*	*	*	*	*	ROSE CREEK AREA

MURRAY COUNTY*75% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	AVOCA
*	*	*	*	*	CHANDLER
*	*	*	*	*	DOVRAY
*	*	*	*	*	FULDA
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE WILSON
*	*	*	*	*	SLAYTON
*	*	*	*	*	Currie Vol.
*	*	*	*	*	Iona

NICOLLET COUNTY*(5) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	COURTLAND
*	*	*	*	*	LAFAYETTE
*	*	*	*	*	NICOLLET
*	*	*	*	*	NORTH MANKATO
*	*	*	*	*	ST. PETER

NOBLES COUNTY*80% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	ADRIAN
*	*	*	*	*	BREWSTER
*	*	*	*	*	DUNDEE
*	*	*	*	*	ELLSWORTH
*	*	*	*	*	LISMORE
*	*	*	*	*	RUSHMORE
*	*	*	*	*	WILMONT
*	*	*	*	*	WORTHINGTON
*	*	*	*	*	Bigelow
*	*	*	*	*	Round Lake

NORMAN COUNTY*(8) - 100% Reporting*98 99 00 01 02

*	*	*	*	*	ADA
*	*	*	*	*	BORUP
*	*	*	*	*	GARY VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	HALSTAD
*	*	*	*	*	HENDRUM
*	*	*	*	*	PERLEY-LEE TWP.
*	*	*	*	*	SHELLY
*	*	*	*	*	TWIN VALLEY

OLMSTED COUNTY*75% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BYRON
*	*	*	*	*	DOVER
*	*	*	*	*	EYOTA VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	ORONOCO
*	*	*	*	*	ROCHESTER
*	*	*	*	*	ROCHESTER ARPT.
*	*	*	*	*	Rochester Rural
*	*	*	*	*	Stewartville

OTTER TAIL COUNTY*82% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	CLITHERALL
*	*	*	*	*	DALTON
*	*	*	*	*	DEER CREEK
*	*	*	*	*	DENT
*	*	*	*	*	ELIZABETH
*	*	*	*	*	FERGUS FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	HENNING VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	NEW YORK MILLS
*	*	*	*	*	OTTERTAIL
*	*	*	*	*	PARKERS PRAIRIE
*	*	*	*	*	PELICAN RAPIDS VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	PERHAM
*	*	*	*	*	UNDERWOOD
*	*	*	*	*	VERGAS
*	*	*	*	*	Battle Lake
*	*	*	*	*	Bluffton
*	*	*	*	*	Vining

PENNINGTON COUNTY*(3) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	GOODRIDGE AREA
*	*	*	*	*	ST. HILAIRE
*	*	*	*	*	THIEF RIVER FALLS

PINE COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
*	*	*	*	*	ASKOV VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BROOK PARK
*	*	*	*	*	BRUNO
			*	*	DUXBURY
*	*	*	*	*	FINLAYSON
*	*	*	*	*	HINCKLEY VOL.
		*	*		KERRICK
	*	*	*	*	PINE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	SANDSTONE VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	STURGEON LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	WILLOW RIVER

PIPESTONE COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	EDGERTON
	*	*	*	*	HOLLAND
*	*	*	*	*	JASPER
*	*	*	*	*	PIPESTONE
*	*	*	*	*	RUTHTON
*	*	*	*	*	WOODSTOCK

POLK COUNTY

92% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BELTRAMI
	*	*			CLIMAX
*	*	*	*	*	CROOKSTON
*	*	*	*	*	EAST GRAND FORKS
	*	*	*	*	FERTILE
*	*	*	*	*	FISHER
	*		*	*	FOSSTON
*	*	*	*	*	MCINTOSH
*	*	*	*	*	MENTOR
	*	*	*	*	NIELSVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	WINGER
*	*	*			Erskine

POPE COUNTY

83% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	GLENWOOD
*	*	*	*	*	LOWRY
*	*	*	*	*	SEDAN
*	*	*	*	*	STARBUCK
*	*	*	*	*	VILLARD VOL.
					Cyrus

RAMSEY COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
*	*	*	*	*	FALCON HEIGHTS
*	*	*	*	*	FIRE MARSHAL
					CENTRAL OFFICE
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE JOHANNA
*	*	*	*	*	LITTLE CANADA
*	*	*	*	*	MAPLEWOOD
*	*	*	*	*	NEW BRIGHTON
*	*	*	*	*	NORTH ST. PAUL
*	*	*	*	*	ROSEVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	ST. PAUL
*	*	*	*	*	VADNAIS HEIGHTS
*	*	*	*	*	WHITE BEAR LAKE

RED LAKE COUNTY

33% Reporting

*			*	PLUMMER
*	*			Oklee
				Red Lake Falls

REDWOOD COUNTY

(14) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BELVIEW
*	*	*	*	*	CLEMENTS
*	*	*	*	*	LAMBERTON
*		*	*	*	LUCAN
*	*	*	*	*	MILROY
*	*	*	*	*	MORGAN
*	*	*	*	*	REDWOOD FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	REVERE
*	*	*	*	*	SANBORN
*	*	*	*	*	SEAFORTH
*	*	*	*	*	VESTA
*	*	*	*	*	WABASSO VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	WALNUT GROVE
*	*	*	*	*	WANDA

RENVILLE COUNTY

(10) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BIRD ISLAND
*	*	*	*	*	BUFFALO LAKE
	*	*	*	*	DANUBE
*	*	*	*	*	FAIRFAX
*	*	*	*	*	FRANKLIN
*	*	*	*	*	HECTOR
*	*	*	*	*	MORTON
*	*	*	*	*	OLIVIA
*	*	*	*	*	RENVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	SACRED HEART

RICE COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
*	*	*	*	*	FARIBAULT
*	*			*	LONSDALE
*	*	*	*	*	MORRISTOWN
*	*	*	*	*	NERSTRAND VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	NORTHFIELD

ROCK COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

*			*	BEAVER CREEK
	*	*	*	HARDWICK
*	*	*	*	HILLS
*		*	*	KENNETH VOL.
*	*	*	*	LUVERNE
	*	*	*	MAGNOLIA

ROSEAU COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	BADGER
*	*	*	*	GREENBUSH
*	*	*	*	ROSEAU
	*	*	*	WARROAD

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

96% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	ALBORN
*	*	*	*	*	ARROWHEAD
*	*	*	*	*	AURORA
*	*	*	*	*	BABBITT VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BIWABIK VOL.
	*	*	*	*	BIWABIK TWP. VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BREITUNG
*	*	*	*	*	BREVATOR
*	*	*	*	*	BRIMSON AREA VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BUHL VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	BUYCK COMM VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	CANOSIA VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	CENTRAL LKS VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	CHERRY TWP.
*	*	*	*	*	CHISHOLM
*	*	*	*	*	CLIFTON TWP.
*	*	*	*	*	CLINTON VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	COLVIN TWP.
*	*	*	*	*	COOK
*	*	*	*	*	COTTON VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	CULVER
*	*	*	*	*	DULUTH

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * EAGLES NEST
* * * * * ELLSBURG
* * * * * ELMER
* * * * * ELY
* * * * * EMBARRASS VOL.
* * * * * EVELETH
* * * * * EVERGREEN
* * * * * FAYAL
* * * * * FLOODWOOD
* * * * * FREDENBERG
* * * * * FRENCH VOL.
* * * * * GILBERT
* * * * * GNESEN VOL.
* * * * * GRAND LAKE VOL.
* * * * * GREANEY-RAUCH-
SILVERDALE
* * * * * GREENWOOD TWP.
* * * * * HERMANTOWN VOL.
* * * * * HIBBING
* * * * * HOYT LAKES
* * * * * INDUSTRIAL VOL.
* * * * * KABETOGRAMA
* * * * * KELSEY VOL.
* * * * * KINNEY-GREAT SCOTT
* * * * * LAKELAND VOL.
* * * * * LAKEWOOD TWP.
* * * * * MAKINEN
* * * * * MC DAVITT
* * * * * MC KINLEY VOL.
* * * * * MEADOWLANDS AREA
* * * * * MORSE VOL.
* * * * * MOUNTAIN IRON
* * * * * NORMANNA VOL.
* * * * * NORTH STAR TWP.
* * * * * NORTHLAND
* * * * * PALO TWP.
* * * * * PEQUAYWAN LAKE
* * * * * PIKE-SANDY BRITT
* * * * * PROCTOR
* * * * * RICE LAKE VOL.
* * * * * SILICA AREA
* * * * * SOLWAY RURAL
* * * * * TOIVOLA TWP.
* * * * * TOWER
* * * * * VERMILLION LAKE
* * * * * VIRGINIA
* * * * * Bois Forte
* * * * * Crane Lake
* * * * * Orr Vol.

SCOTT COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * BELLE PLAINE
* * * * * JORDAN
* * * * * NEW MARKET
* * * * * NEW PRAGUE
* * * * * PRIOR LAKE
* * * * * SAVAGE
* * * * * SHAKOPEE

SHERBURNE COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BECKER VOL.
* * * * * BIG LAKE
* * * * * CLEAR LAKE
* * * * * ELK RIVER
* * * * * ZIMMERMAN

SIBLEY COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * ARLINGTON
* * * * * GAYLORD
* * * * * GIBBON
* * * * * GREEN ISLE
* * * * * HENDERSON
* * * * * NEW AUBURN
* * * * * WINTHROP VOL.

STEARNS COUNTY

(23) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * ALBANY
* * * * * AVON
* * * * * BELGRADE
* * * * * BROOTEN
* * * * * COLD SPRING
* * * * * ELROSA
* * * * * FREEPORT
* * * * * HOLDINGFORD
* * * * * KIMBALL
* * * * * LAKE HENRY
* * * * * MELROSE
* * * * * NEW MUNICH
* * * * * PAYNESVILLE
* * * * * RICHMOND
* * * * * ROCKVILLE
* * * * * SARTELL-LESAUK
* * * * * SAUK CENTRE
* * * * * ST. CLOUD
* * * * * ST. JOHN'S UNIV.

98 99 00 01 02

* * * * * ST. JOSEPH VOL.
* * * * * ST. MARTIN
* * * * * ST. STEPHEN
* * * * * WAITE PARK

STEELE COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * BLOOMING PRAIRIE
* * * * * MEDFORD VOL.
* * * * * OWATONNA
Ellendale Vol.

STEVENS COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CHOKIO
* * * * * DONNELLY
* * * * * HANCOCK
* * * * * MORRIS

SWIFT COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * APPLETON
* * * * * BENSON
* * * * * CLONTARF
* * * * * DANVERS
* * * * * DEGRAFF
* * * * * HOLLOWAY
* * * * * KERKHOVEN
* * * * * MURDOCK

TODD COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BERTHA
* * * * * BROWERVILLE
* * * * * CLARISSA
* * * * * EAGLE BEND
* * * * * GREY EAGLE
* * * * * HEWITT
* * * * * LONG PRAIRIE
* * * * * STAPLES

TRAVERSE COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * BROWNS VALLEY
* * * * * DUMONT
* * * * * WHEATON
Tintah

WABASHA COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
*	*	*	*	*	ELGIN
*	*	*	*	*	KELLOGG
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	MAZEPPA VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	PLAINVIEW
*	*	*	*	*	WABASHA
*	*	*	*	*	ZUMBRO FALLS

WADENA COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

			*	MENAGHA
		*	*	SEBEKA
*	*	*	*	VERNDALE
*	*	*	*	WADENA

WASECA COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	JANESVILLE
*	*	*	*	NEW RICHLAND
*	*	*	*	WALDORF
*	*	*	*	WASECA

WASHINGTON COUNTY

93% Reporting

*	*	*	*	BAYPORT
*	*	*	*	COTTAGE GROVE
*	*	*	*	FOREST LAKE
*	*	*	*	HUGO
*	*	*	*	LAKE ELMO
*	*	*	*	LWR. ST. CROIX VLY.
*	*	*	*	MAHTOMEDI
*	*	*	*	NEW SCANDIA
*	*	*	*	NEWPORT
*	*	*	*	OAKDALE
*	*	*	*	ST. PAUL PARK VOL.
*	*	*	*	STILLWATER
*	*	*	*	WOODBURY
*	*	*	*	Marine on St. Croix

WATONWAN COUNTY

75% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
*	*	*	*	*	DARFUR
	*	*	*	*	LASALLE
*		*	*	*	LEWISVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	MADELIA
*	*	*	*	*	ODIN
*	*	*	*	*	ST. JAMES
					Butterfield
	*				Ormsby

WILKIN COUNTY

67% Reporting

*		*		BRECKENRIDGE
*		*	*	FOXHOME
*	*	*	*	ROTHSAY
*	*	*	*	WOLVERTON
*	*			Campbell
*	*			Kent-Abercrombie

WINONA COUNTY

92% Reporting

		*	*	ALTURA
*	*	*	*	DAKOTA
*	*	*	*	GOODVIEW
*	*	*	*	LEWISTON
*	*	*	*	MINNESOTA CITY
*	*	*	*	NODINE VOL.
*	*	*	*	PICKWICK AREA
*	*	*	*	RIDGEWAY COMM.
*	*	*	*	ROLLINGSTONE
*	*	*	*	ST. CHARLES
*	*	*	*	WILSON VOL.
*	*	*	*	WINONA
	*			Hidden Valley

WRIGHT COUNTY

93% Reporting

98	99	00	01	02	
	*	*	*	*	ALBERTVILLE
*		*	*	*	ANNANDALE
*	*	*	*	*	BUFFALO
*	*	*	*	*	CLEARWATER
*	*	*	*	*	COKATO
*	*	*	*	*	DELANO VOL.
*	*	*	*	*	MAPLE LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	MONTICELLO
*	*	*	*	*	MONTROSE
*	*	*	*	*	ROCKFORD
*	*	*	*	*	SOUTH HAVEN
*	*	*	*	*	ST. MICHAEL
*	*	*	*	*	WAVERLY
*	*	*	*	*	Howard Lake

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	CANBY
*	*	*	*	CLARKFIELD
*	*	*	*	ECHO
*	*	*	*	GRANITE FALLS
*	*	*	*	HANLEY FALLS
*	*	*	*	PORTER
*	*	*	*	ST. LEO
	*	*	*	WOODLAKE

*Fifty fire departments
began participating
in 2002.*

We welcome new and returning departments reporting in 2002:

Atwater	Grand Portage	Medicine Lake
Beaver Creek	Greaney-Rauch-Silverdale	Menagha
Bigfork Vol.	Hangaard Twp.	Milan
Blackhoof	Hanska	Odessa
Breckenridge	Hendricks	Okabena
Colvill Area	Hovland	Pequaywan Lake
Crooked Lake Vol.	Isle	Perley-Lee Twp.
Dent	Kenyon	Plummer
Dundee	Kerrick	Red Lake
Eagle Bend	Lake Lillian	Sebeka
Emmons	Lakeland Vol.	Solway
Federal Dam	Lonsdale	Upsala
Frost	Louisburg	Walker
Goodland	Madelia	Wanamingo
Goodview	Mapleview	Winsted
Granada	Marietta	Wright
Grand Meadow	McGrath	

We received no reports from the following departments in 2002 and encourage them to report next year.

Albert Lea Twp.	Minnesota Lake
Arco	Norwood-Young America
Bigelow	Oklee
Cambridge	Onamia
Crane Lake	Orr
Currie Vol.	Osseo
Dalbo	Rice
Felton Comm	Squaw Lake
Fifty Lakes	Stewartville
Herman Vol.	Tofte
Howard Lake	Trimont
London	Wykoff
Marine on St. Croix	

FIRE DEPARTMENT RUNS, DOLLAR LOSSES, AND FIRE DEATHS PER COUNTY IN ORDER OF TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS

In some instances, the protection district of the reporting fire department goes beyond its county boundary, but the incident will still be recorded within the department's home county. *(Fire rate = one fire for number of persons indicated. For example, in Hennepin County in 2002, there was one fire for every 272 people.)*

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Total Co. Dollar Loss</u>	<u>Fire Rate</u>	<u>Average Dollar Loss/Fire</u>	<u>Fire Deaths</u>
Hennepin	1,116,200	4,296	57,810	\$40,414,798	272	\$9,836	10
Washington	201,130	597	68	\$20,156,506	390	\$39,063	3
*Lyon	25,425	99	151	\$19,452,750	335	\$255,957	1
*Ramsey	511,035	1,839	16,081	\$14,668,882	283	\$8,118	3
*Scott	89,498	315	959	\$9,296,259	329	\$34,177	2
Anoka	298,084	1,003	12,654	\$7,240,559	320	\$7,769	8
*Dakota	355,904	910	9,240	\$6,337,746	413	\$7,361	
St. Louis	200,528	1,186	1,690	\$6,296,619	193	\$6,066	3
*Stearns	133,166	530	466	\$5,156,165	274	\$10,609	1
*Brown	26,911	80	129	\$4,504,960	364	\$60,878	
*Rice	56,665	251	70	\$3,797,175	236	\$15,822	1
*Goodhue	44,127	232	1,168	\$3,412,463	199	\$15,371	
Watonwan	11,876	49	58	\$2,635,440	258	\$57,292	
Wright	89,986	242	54	\$2,141,150	400	\$9,516	1
Carver	70,205	176	2,590	\$2,013,355	488	\$13,982	
Itasca	43,992	253	682	\$1,948,200	201	\$8,896	6
Chisago	41,101	175	473	\$1,933,100	289	\$13,613	
*Sherburne	64,417	189	147	\$1,889,100	393	\$11,519	
Crow Wing	55,099	263	706	\$1,689,050	247	\$7,574	
Olmsted	124,277	297	5,500	\$1,579,769	433	\$5,504	
Otter Tail	57,159	264	519	\$1,482,050	279	\$7,230	3
*Mower	38,603	131	297	\$1,398,900	336	\$12,164	2
*Kanabec	14,996	43	43	\$1,394,900	375	\$34,873	
*Renville	17,154	59	478	\$1,247,850	318	\$23,108	
Fillmore	21,122	87	137	\$1,203,350	278	\$15,834	
*Becker	30,000	224	323	\$1,153,500	172	\$6,629	1
*Kandiyohi	41,203	157	384	\$1,149,950	317	\$8,846	
Mille Lacs	22,330	129	359	\$1,042,300	186	\$8,686	
*Morrison	31,712	102	155	\$1,034,280	341	\$11,121	
*Swift	11,956	66	92	\$1,005,500	214	\$17,955	
Clay	51,229	152	2,007	\$958,025	342	\$6,387	1
*Blue Earth	55,941	258	2,617	\$935,950	233	\$3,900	
Steele	33,680	107	44	\$930,600	355	\$9,796	
Lincoln	6,429	35	9	\$823,500	184	\$23,529	
*Dodge	17,731	51	105	\$770,660	403	\$17,515	
*Cass	27,150	152	236	\$762,450	187	\$5,258	2
Nobles	20,832	74	110	\$737,300	326	\$11,520	
*Douglas	32,821	165	356	\$705,700	225	\$4,834	1
Polk	31,369	183	1,303	\$692,591	179	\$3,958	
*Pine	26,530	141	161	\$662,865	255	\$6,374	
*Meeker	22,644	99	252	\$600,210	365	\$9,681	
*Cottonwood	12,167	32	20	\$568,250	380	\$17,758	
Freeborn	32,584	93	403	\$565,810	370	\$6,430	1
*Norman	7,442	35	54	\$552,200	266	\$19,721	
Mahnomen	5,190	27	35	\$548,250	247	\$26,107	

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Total Co. Dollar Loss</u>	<u>Fire Rate</u>	<u>Average Dollar Loss/Fire</u>	<u>Fire Deaths</u>
*Rock	9,721	49	83	\$449,100	270	\$12,475	
*Pipestone	9,895	48	60	\$434,325	254	\$11,137	
*Aitkin	15,301	97	122	\$417,502	191	\$5,219	
*McLeod	34,898	132	691	\$414,631	309	\$3,669	
*Pennington	13,584	84	129	\$409,180	168	\$5,052	1
Isanti	31,287	33	355	\$373,525	1009	\$12,049	
*Yellow Medicine	11,080	58	5	\$350,900	246	\$7,798	2
*Carlton	31,671	163	1,041	\$350,500	253	\$2,804	1
*Koochiching	14,355	57	30	\$337,875	256	\$6,033	1
Martin	21,802	79	134	\$331,000	303	\$4,597	1
Benton	34,226	77	293	\$328,500	450	\$4,322	
Winona	49,985	145	2,127	\$312,450	387	\$2,422	
*Wadena	13,713	49	326	\$308,600	292	\$6,566	1
*Nicollet	29,771	85	190	\$303,400	382	\$3,890	
Hubbard	18,376	57	49	\$299,225	340	\$5,541	
*Todd	24,426	64	6	\$262,700	520	\$5,589	
Faribault	16,181	92	89	\$261,300	202	\$3,266	
*Waseca	19,526	66	8,946	\$241,800	424	\$5,257	
*LeSueur	25,426	79	305	\$206,000	391	\$3,169	
*Redwood	16,815	72	46	\$193,450	280	\$3,224	1
Traverse	4,134	9	268	\$189,600	459	\$21,067	
*Beltrami	39,650	154	822	\$180,530	261	\$1,188	
*Roseau	16,338	82	11,856	\$175,000	207	\$2,215	1
*Kittson	5,285	61	57	\$169,000	120	\$3,841	
Grant	6,289	33	43	\$162,600	217	\$5,607	
*Stevens	10,053	36	77	\$149,500	314	\$4,672	
*Big Stone	5,820	28	15	\$147,870	224	\$5,687	
*Jackson	11,268	50	63	\$137,065	256	\$3,115	1
*Lac Qui Parle	8,067	32	51	\$135,615	310	\$5,216	
*Chippewa	13,088	38	40	\$126,100	364	\$3,503	1
*Sibley	15,356	70	2,825	\$123,750	320	\$2,578	
*Lake of the Woods	4,522	17	6	\$121,600	266	\$7,153	
Murray	9,165	27	31	\$115,400	417	\$5,245	
Wilkin	7,138	18	1,643	\$107,200	446	\$6,700	
*Wabasha	21,610	67	16	\$90,600	354	\$1,485	
Houston	19,718	64	279	\$78,300	387	\$1,535	
Lake	11,058	47	73	\$52,500	1229	\$5,833	1
*Clearwater	8,423	86	101	\$46,700	108	\$599	2
Marshall	10,155	47	61	\$37,400	254	\$935	
Pope	11,236	60	101	\$30,000	261	\$698	
Red Lake	4,299	7	56	\$25,000	614	\$3,571	
Cook	5,168	18	7	\$7,100	398	\$546	
		18,485	154,713†	\$188,485,380	293	\$11,208	64

*Indicates counties with 100% participation

†Total may not equal "other non-fire" run totals due to statistical inconsistencies in elements of the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System

FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES AND DOLLAR LOSS AS REPORTED BY MFIRS DATA

City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss	City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss	City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss
ADA	7	8	\$10,200	BEARDSLEY	5	2	\$42,500	BROWNSVILLE	7	18	\$5,000
ADAMS	5	27	\$176,500	BEARVILLE TWP.	4	2	\$0	BROWNTON	8	52	\$123,000
ADRIAN	10	32	\$0	BEAVER CREEK	8	10	\$0	BRUNO	13	1	\$1,100
AITKIN	39	40	\$25,002	BECKER	33	234	\$969,000	BUFFALO	26	186	\$258,850
ALASKA	8	2	\$25,380	BELGRADE	13	3	\$338,510	BUFFALO LAKE	4	1	\$20,000
ALBANY	10	105	\$0	BELLE PLAINE	20	70	\$0	BUHL	2	4	\$0
ALBERT LEA	61	335	\$405,450	BELLINGHAM	6	12	\$6,000	BURNSVILLE	163	1,138	\$1,604,380
ALBERTVILLE	8	174	\$5,000	BELTRAMI	1	7	\$20,000	BUYCK	2	0	\$0
ALBORN	6	40	\$27,000	BELVIEW	6	1	\$30,000	BYRON	20	34	\$500
ALDEN	2	41	\$2,500	BEMIDJI	116	802	\$13,600	CALEDONIA	25	37	\$59,300
ALEXANDRIA	62	117	\$552,700	BENSON	34	34	\$978,500	CALLAWAY	8	5	\$0
ALMELUND	7	7	\$15,000	BERTHA	7	1	\$37,000	CALUMET	10	67	\$0
ALPHA	5	10	\$0	BIG FALLS	1	0	\$0	CANBY	8	0	\$78,200
ALTURA	1	1	\$0	BIG LAKE	26	185	\$320,000	CANNON FALLS	54	187	\$62,000
ALVARADO	6	23	\$0	BIGFORK	1	0	\$0	CANOSIA TWP.	12	79	\$16,000
AMBOY	9	47	\$140,000	*BIRCHDALE	0	0	\$0	CANTON	3	1	\$0
ANDOVER	30	774	\$0	BIRD ISLAND	5	3	\$102,500	CARLOS	9	52	\$53,500
ANNANDALE	19	135	\$532,500	BIWABIK	1	8	\$0	CARLTON	26	40	\$8,000
ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	98	601	\$938,400	BIWABIK TWP.	6	0	\$0	CARSONVILLE	25	69	\$47,000
APPLE VALLEY	79	1,039	\$966,300	BLACKDUCK	3	3	\$3,250	CARVER	19	106	\$4,000
APPLETON	9	22	\$25,500	BLACKHOOF TWP.	3	0	\$0	CASS LAKE	65	41	\$0
ARGYLE	7	19	\$0	BLOMKEST	13	0	\$0	CENTENNIAL	48	857	\$0
ARLINGTON	14	25	\$0	BLOOMING PRAIRIE	25	24	\$39,500	CENTER CITY	10	5	\$0
ARROWHEAD	8	27	\$2,100	BLOOMINGTON	214	984	\$1,733,373	CENTRAL LAKES	1	0	\$0
ASHBY	8	18	\$3,600	BLUE EARTH	36	37	\$49,000	CEYLON	5	4	\$0
ASKOV	11	4	\$0	BORUP	2	0	\$80,000	CHANDLER	6	12	\$500
ATWATER	11	33	\$105,000	BOVEY	12	77	\$0	CHANHASSEN	11	622	\$504,300
AUDUBON	21	13	\$10,000	BOWLUS	4	0	\$350	CHASKA	49	845	\$538,000
AURORA	9	13	\$111,500	BOYD	6	19	\$40,500	CHATFIELD	17	39	\$37,750
AUSTIN	83	249	\$1,042,400	BRAINERD CITY	144	391	\$1,009,050	CHERRY TWP.	9	35	\$0
*AVOCA	0	0	\$0	BRANDON	11	37	\$0	CHISHOLM	36	93	\$102,500
AVON	10	68	\$0	BRECKENRIDGE	7	15	\$3,000	CHOKIO	9	3	\$46,000
BABBITT	16	25	\$0	BREITUNG TWP.	4	1	\$0	CLARA CITY	10	9	\$76,100
BACKUS	5	12	\$5,800	BREVATOR TWP.	20	27	\$0	CLAREMONT	6	5	\$188,910
BADGER	16	5	\$89,000	BREWSTER	4	1	\$29,000	CLARISSA	5	23	\$0
BAGLEY	41	16	\$500	BRICELYN	5	3	\$7,500	CLARKFIELD	16	17	\$15,000
BALATON	8	16	\$2,000	BRIMSON	7	22	\$0	CLEAR LAKE	22	140	\$25,100
BALSAM VOL.	9	10	\$100,000	BROOK PARK	10	1	\$1,000	CLEARBROOK	16	77	\$0
BARNESVILLE	25	8	\$210,400	BROOKLYN CENTER	112	942	\$866,840	CLEARWATER	26	165	\$450,000
BARNUM	10	28	\$0	BROOKLYN PARK	308	1,119	\$1,817,875	CLEMENTS	2	0	\$41,000
BARRETT	2	0	\$0	BROOTEN	17	15	\$50,000	CLEVELAND	9	48	\$7,000
BAUDETTTE	12	3	\$101,700	BROWERVILLE	5	6	\$25,000	CLIFTON TWP.	5	0	\$0
BAYPORT	45	620	\$74,500	*BROWNS VALLEY	0	0	\$0	*CLIMAX	0	0	\$0
BEAR CREEK	1	0	\$0	BROWNSDALE	7	3	\$0	CLINTON TWP.	14	4	\$106,500

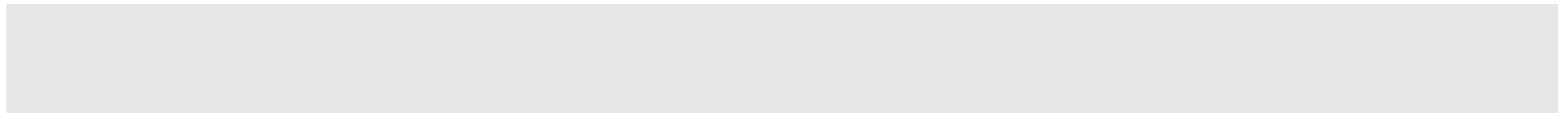
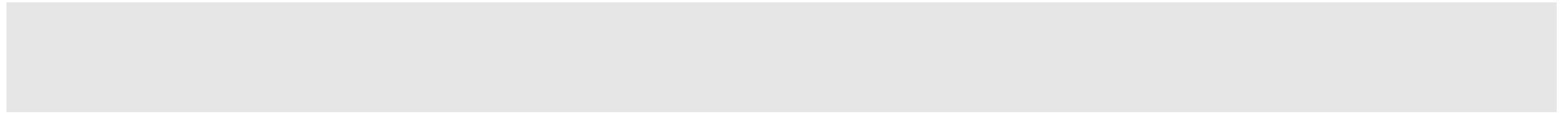
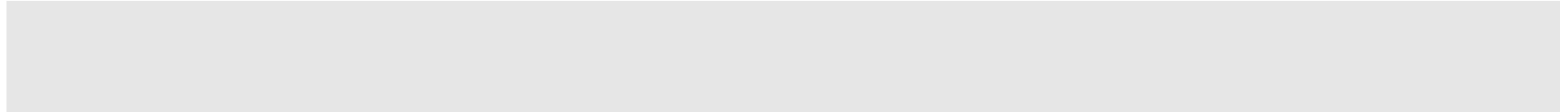
<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
CLONTARF	2	1	\$1,000	DOVRAY	1	1	\$0	FERGUS FALLS	54	138	\$473,000
CLOQUET	33	645	\$155,000	DULUTH	429	6,443	\$3,100,714	FERTILE	17	12	\$12,650
COHASSET	31	142	\$0	DUMONT	2	1	\$4,000	FINLAND	8	9	\$2,500
COKATO	19	59	\$0	DUNDEE	3	1	\$0	FINLAYSON	8	52	\$15,500
COLD SPRING	23	61	\$6,000	DUNNELL-LK. FREMONT	7	10	\$500	FISHER	4	1	\$0
COLERAINE	6	78	\$54,000	*DUXBURY	0	0	\$0	FLENSBURG	2	1	\$6,000
COLOGNE	17	79	\$120,000	EAGAN	120	789	\$296,550	FLOODWOOD	8	13	\$0
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	40	1,767	\$425,800	EAGLE BEND	12	46	\$0	FOLEY	41	177	\$33,900
COLVIN TWP.	6	3	\$0	EAGLE LAKE	16	50	\$0	FORADA	6	29	\$234,500
COMFREY	6	9	\$328,715	EAGLES NEST	1	0	\$0	FOREST LAKE	68	288	\$5,700
CONGER	3	1	\$22,700	EAST BETHEL	49	417	\$0	FORESTON	9	44	\$1,240,500
COOK	30	29	\$322,500	EAST GRAND FORKS	29	848	\$119,501	FOSSTON	31	47	\$41,200
COON RAPIDS	166	3,751	\$707,990	EAST HUBBARD CO.	4	16	\$2,500	FOUNTAIN	7	3	\$188,000
*CORRELL	0	0	\$0	EASTON	4	10	\$1,000	FOXHOME	1	0	\$0
COSMOS	8	18	\$0	ECHO	3	0	\$220,000	FRANKLIN	5	6	\$0
COTTAGE GROVE	103	1,520	\$2,427,100	EDEN PRAIRIE	78	1,285	\$2,009,413	FRAZEE	45	30	\$150,000
COTTON VOL.	9	19	\$20,000	EDEN VALLEY	14	24	\$0	FREDENBERG TWP.	11	41	\$577,000
COTTONWOOD	11	1	\$129,500	EDGERTON	7	9	\$180,500	FREEBORN	2	0	\$62,000
COURTLAND	8	22	\$85,000	EDINA	81	4,178	\$2,644,370	FREEPORT	0	1	\$0
COVILL AREA VOL.	1	5	\$0	ELBOW LAKE	14	14	\$39,000	FRENCH TWP.	5	5	\$2,105
CROMWELL	9	6	\$9,600	ELBOW-TULABY LKS.	8	2	\$135,850	FRIDLEY	156	2,401	\$1,455,209
CROOKED LAKE TWP.	4	5	\$135,000	ELGIN	1	0	\$3,000	FROST	5	0	\$67,000
CROOKSTON	59	308	\$127,640	ELIZABETH	10	16	\$0	FULDA	10	10	\$20,000
CROSBY	19	28	\$68,700	ELK RIVER	63	343	\$505,000	GARFIELD	8	2	\$30,000
CULVER	17	9	\$8,000	ELLSBURG VOL.	8	15	\$195,000	GARRISON	24	120	\$0
CUYUNA	4	13	\$1,300	ELLSWORTH	8	22	\$63,000	GARVIN	3	2	\$0
DAKOTA	7	39	\$2,000	*ELMER	0	0	\$0	GARY	7	6	\$206,000
DALTON	18	0	\$0	ELMORE	6	0	\$68,000	GAYLORD	13	16	\$0
DANUBE	7	0	\$132,000	ELROSA	6	18	\$0	GHENT	10	9	\$0
DANVERS	5	2	\$500	ELY	30	18	\$213,800	GIBBON	7	0	\$0
DARFUR	2	9	\$26,500	ELYSIAN	3	37	\$1,000	GILBERT	2	1	\$0
DASSEL	28	136	\$0	EMBARRASS	8	37	\$15,000	GLENCOE	29	75	\$229,631
DAWSON	11	3	\$45,000	EMILY	13	6	\$123,000	GLENWOOD	37	64	\$0
DAYTON	20	187	\$0	EMMONS	10	20	\$71,400	GLYNDON	9	18	\$277,850
DEER CREEK	6	22	\$27,100	EVANSVILLE	16	43	\$24,000	GNESEN TWP.	16	46	\$79,900
DEER RIVER	45	28	\$149,300	EVELETH	25	88	\$13,300	GOLDEN VALLEY	52	688	\$263,300
DEERWOOD	12	17	\$4,000	EVERGREEN	3	1	\$0	GONVICK	17	1	\$0
DEGRAFF	2	1	\$0	EXCELSIOR	26	595	\$671,000	GOOD THUNDER	14	76	\$8,000
DELANO	19	287	\$0	EYOTA	4	5	\$35,500	GOODHUE	15	23	\$52,813
DELAVAN	1	1	\$500	FAIRFAX	3	0	\$80,000	GOODLAND TWP.	3	0	\$0
DENT	12	3	\$230,000	FAIRMONT	47	107	\$300,500	GOODRIDGE	16	1	\$94,560
DETROIT LAKES	71	175	\$0	FALCON HEIGHTS	29	86	\$114,000	GOODVIEW	6	14	\$0
DILWORTH	22	26	\$122,700	FARIBAULT	113	257	\$1,114,175	GRACEVILLE	9	5	\$105,100
DODGE CENTER	14	25	\$0	FARMINGTON	33	155	\$0	*GRANADA	0	0	\$0
DONNELLY	2	13	\$55,000	FAYAL	12	50	\$7,000	GRAND LAKE TWP.	29	99	\$213,000
DOVER	11	14	\$30,000	FEDERAL DAM	1	0	\$0	GRAND MEADOW	9	1	\$0

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
GRAND PORTAGE	7	2	\$0	HOPKINS	43	500	\$760,251	LAKE CRYSTAL	16	55	\$131,000
GRAND RAPIDS	75	143	\$557,050	HOUSTON	9	12	\$0	LAKE ELMO	53	344	\$1,714,000
GRANITE FALLS	12	18	\$0	HOVLAND	2	1	\$0	LAKE HENRY	2	0	\$80,000
GREN.Y.-RAUCH-SLVRDL.	1	0	\$0	HOYT LAKES	4	7	\$43,000	LAKE JOHANNA	83	453	\$777,115
GREEN ISLE	11	43	\$64,000	HUGO	38	244	\$2,058,800	LAKE LILLIAN	1	3	\$0
GREENBUSH	12	0	\$86,000	HUTCHINSON	49	372	\$0	LAKE PARK	19	12	\$476,500
GREENWOOD TWP.	9	5	\$0	IDEAL TWP.	7	15	\$295,000	LAKE WILSON	5	5	\$94,400
GREY EAGLE	12	0	\$175,700	INDUSTRIAL	7	26	\$500	LAKEFIELD	19	13	\$30,000
GROVE CITY	16	10	\$2,000	INTERNATIONAL FLLS.	20	16	\$128,100	LAKELAND TWP.	2	0	\$0
GUNFLINT TRAIL VOL.	2	0	\$0	INVER GROVE HGHTS.	70	633	\$898,310	LAKEVILLE	86	696	\$554,800
HACKENSACK	6	2	\$90,000	IRONTON	12	2	\$35,000	LAKEWOOD TWP.	22	50	\$8,000
HALLOCK	6	29	\$103,500	ISANTI	33	355	\$373,525	LAMBERTON	5	4	\$40,000
HALSTAD	3	10	\$6,000	ISLE	19	18	\$15,000	LANCASTER	8	1	\$13,000
HAMLAKE	42	326	\$0	*ITASCA TWP.	0	0	\$0	LANESBORO	6	12	\$484,300
HAMBURG	5	52	\$0	IVANHOE	8	0	\$0	LAPORTE/LAKEPORT	12	5	\$22,500
HAMEL	19	111	\$0	JACKSON	14	34	\$82,705	LASALLE	1	0	\$0
HANCOCK	9	7	\$18,500	JACOBSON	6	17	\$20,000	LEAF VALLEY TWP.	10	2	\$25,000
*HANGAARD TWP.	0	0	\$0	JANESVILLE	14	180	\$38,000	LECENTER	12	2	\$58,000
HANLEY FALLS	6	0	\$10,000	JASPER	15	4	\$212,000	LEROY	12	10	\$0
HANOVER	19	99	\$20,000	JEFFERS	4	0	\$135,800	LESTER PRAIRIE	12	69	\$62,000
HANSKA	7	22	\$4,300	JORDAN	35	85	\$20,000	LESUEUR	18	16	\$38,000
*HARDWICK	0	0	\$0	KABETOGE MA	3	1	\$0	LEWISTON	14	17	\$65,400
HARMONY	17	10	\$91,500	KANDIYOHI	11	40	\$116,000	LEWISVILLE	2	0	\$2,150,000
HARRIS	17	21	\$41,600	KARLSTAD	17	17	\$0	LEXINGTON	17	122	\$91,750
HARTLAND	6	0	\$10	KASOTA	19	61	\$100,000	LINDSTROM	17	44	\$859,000
HASTINGS	116	469	\$931,037	KASSON	6	11	\$9,750	LINWOOD TWP.	42	138	\$0
HAWLEY	16	18	\$0	KEEWATIN	9	57	\$110,050	LISMORE	7	0	\$0
HAYFIELD	12	38	\$52,500	KELLIHER	7	10	\$0	LITCHFIELD	23	49	\$573,710
HECTOR	15	14	\$611,000	KELLOGG	13	16	\$2,000	LITTLE CANADA	52	140	\$301,700
HENDERSON	10	56	\$5,500	*KELSEY	0	0	\$0	LITTLE FALLS	10	0	\$107,000
HENDRICKS	3	3	\$0	KENNEDY	8	6	\$33,000	LITTLEFORK	20	9	\$203,775
HENDRUM	0	3	\$0	*KENNETH	0	0	\$0	LOMAN	2	0	\$6,000
HENNING	7	2	\$46,700	KENSINGTON	6	4	\$10,800	LONG LAKE	33	355	\$40,500
HERMANTOWN	31	113	\$231,100	KENYON	13	0	\$320,100	LONG PRAIRIE	5	5	\$25,000
HERON LAKE	7	6	\$9,160	KERKHOVEN	9	12	\$0	LONGVILLE	10	7	\$0
HEWITT	5	1	\$0	KERRICK	6	1	\$0	LONSDALE	24	50	\$165,000
HIBBING	78	1,913	\$190,650	KETTLE RIVER	5	2	\$44,000	LORETTO	8	146	\$0
HILL CITY	15	24	\$0	KIESTER	4	0	\$20,100	*LOUISBURG	0	0	\$0
HILLS	9	18	\$20,500	KILKENNY	7	0	\$0	LOWER ST. CROIX VLY.	15	334	\$476,700
HINCKLEY	28	31	\$0	KIMBALL	10	128	\$3,000	LOWRY	5	1	\$0
*HITTERDAL	0	0	\$0	*KINNEY-GREAT SCOTT	0	0	\$0	LUCAN	5	2	\$10,500
HOFFMAN	3	0	\$11,000	LACRESCENT	9	203	\$0	LUTSEN	3	1	\$5,100
HOKAH	4	5	\$0	LAFAYETTE	8	11	\$20,600	LUVERNE	26	39	\$428,600
HOLDINGFORD	16	72	\$0	LAKE BENTON	15	3	\$669,500	LYLE	8	7	\$45,000
HOLLAND	2	5	\$0	LAKE BRONSON	22	4	\$19,500	LYND	6	0	\$95,000
HOLLANDALE	1	0	\$0	LAKE CITY	13	34	\$62,000	MABEL	3	0	\$100,000

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
MADELIA	12	11	\$121,600	MISSION TWP.	6	74	\$4,000	NORTHFIELD	106	168	\$2,298,000
MADISON	7	17	\$44,115	MONTEVIDEO	21	26	\$0	NORTHLAND TWP.	2	1	\$0
MADISON LAKE	11	61	\$200,500	MONTGOMERY	7	18	\$0	NORTHOME	14	5	\$0
MAGNOLIA	6	3	\$0	MONTICELLO	43	238	\$101,450	*NORTHROP	0	0	\$0
MAHNOMEN	17	33	\$406,400	MONTROSE	9	116	\$0	*NORTHWEST ANGLE	0	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	21	541	\$0	MOORHEAD	68	1,925	\$299,475	OAK GROVE	33	121	\$0
MAHTOWA	10	1	\$10,400	MOOSE LAKE	29	96	\$0	OAKDALE	57	1,420	\$161,500
*MAKINEN	0	0	\$0	MORA	30	32	\$1,314,900	ODESSA	1	0	\$270
MANCHESTER	3	0	\$0	MORGAN	10	11	\$45,700	ODIN	8	0	\$43,800
MANKATO	132	2,145	\$241,450	MORRIS	16	21	\$30,000	OGEMA	16	4	\$5,000
MANTORVILLE	7	24	\$303,500	MORRISTOWN	5	0	\$220,000	OGILVIE	13	11	\$80,000
MAPLE GROVE	114	706	\$1,929,370	MORSE TWP. VOL.	5	2	\$29,000	OKABENA	5	0	\$15,200
MAPLE HILL	2	2	\$2,000	MORTON	6	0	\$50,500	OLIVIA	6	10	\$67,350
MAPLE LAKE	25	105	\$765,350	MOTLEY	13	116	\$189,000	ORONOCO	4	18	\$0
MAPLE PLAIN	20	324	\$91,500	MOUND	47	493	\$1,023,400	ORTONVILLE	13	8	\$0
MAPLETON	21	31	\$65,000	MOUNTAINIRON	18	26	\$147,000	OSAKIS	22	25	\$4,000
*MAPLEVIEW	0	0	\$0	*MOUNTAINLAKE	0	0	\$0	OSLO	2	0	\$400
MAPLEWOOD	68	2,807	\$393,331	MPLS./STP. INT'L ARPT.	62	2,456	\$1,646,100	OSTRANDER	6	3	\$75,100
MARBLE	6	38	\$0	MURDOCK	5	5	\$0	OTTERTAIL	7	42	\$0
MARIETTA	2	0	\$0	MYRTLE	5	6	\$1,750	OWATONNA	72	379	\$746,100
MARSHALL	37	86	\$19,003,500	NASHWAUK	25	17	\$727,800	PALISADE	9	1	\$0
MAYER	13	48	\$304,200	*NASSAU	0	0	\$0	PALO TWP.	17	49	\$58,000
MAYNARD	3	0	\$0	NERSTRAND	3	3	\$0	PARK RAPIDS	38	28	\$105,225
MAZEPPA	2	48	\$4,000	NEVIS	3	0	\$169,000	PARKERS PRAIRIE	13	10	\$81,000
MCDAVITT	6	32	\$6,000	NEW AUBURN	6	0	\$47,000	PAYNESVILLE	10	21	\$19,000
MCGRATH	3	1	\$0	NEW BRIGHTON	65	311	\$0	PELICAN RAPIDS	22	11	\$0
MCGREGOR	25	39	\$372,500	NEW GERMANY	4	48	\$0	PEMBERTON	7	18	\$0
MCINTOSH	13	43	\$132,800	NEW LONDON	29	18	\$463,900	PENNOCK	5	7	\$4,250
MCKINLEY	2	0	\$0	NEW MARKET	18	178	\$79,500	PEQUAYWAN LK.	9	0	\$0
MEADOWLANDS	3	3	\$18,000	NEW MUNICH	0	8	\$0	PEQUOT LAKES	16	45	\$149,000
MEDFORD	10	63	\$145,000	NEW PRAGUE	25	85	\$568,000	PERCH LAKE TWP.	6	39	\$0
*MEDICINE LAKE	0	0	\$0	NEW RICHLAND	14	23	\$19,300	PERHAM	46	62	\$149,200
MELROSE	14	37	\$69,000	NEW SCANDIA TWP.	12	175	\$30,000	*PERLEY-LEE	0	0	\$0
MENAHGA	2	0	\$1,000	NEW ULM	49	79	\$935,206	PICKWICK AREA	4	7	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	31	221	\$265,500	NEW YORK MILLS	33	93	\$168,350	PIERZ	34	17	\$530,530
MENTOR	20	36	\$20,500	NEWFOLDEN	17	6	\$0	PIKE-SANDY-BRITT	14	5	\$422,000
MIESVILLE	20	26	\$24,200	NEWPORT	18	55	\$62,500	PILLAGER	15	118	\$13,250
MILACA	26	59	\$505,000	NICOLLET	13	26	\$0	PINE CITY	22	40	\$629,025
MILAN	2	3	\$50,000	NIELSVILLE	1	0	\$0	PINE ISLAND	38	197	\$206,100
MILLERVILLE	8	0	\$0	NISSWA	6	8	\$0	PINE RIVER	27	33	\$251,700
MILROY	3	0	\$3,000	NODINE	13	42	\$172,000	PIPESTONE	18	42	\$36,825
MILTONA	7	45	\$0	NORMANNA TWP.	3	0	\$0	PLAINVIEW	9	41	\$9,600
MINNEAPOLIS	2,246	31,214	\$15,235,052	NORTHBRANCH	45	73	\$0	PLATO	4	29	\$0
MINNEOTA	9	7	\$98,250	NORTH MANKATO	26	102	\$156,000	PLUMMER	7	0	\$25,000
MINNESOTA CITY	3	4	\$0	NORTH ST. PAUL	38	244	\$46,800	PLYMOUTH	151	1,260	\$2,286,175
MINNETONKA	38	357	\$219,145	NORTH STAR TWP.	5	3	\$225,000	PORTER	5	19	\$0

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
PRESTON	6	8	\$32,000	SCANDIA VALLEY	5	2	\$52,700	STACY-LENT	30	33	\$1,100
PRINCETON	75	238	\$481,100	SCANLON	6	63	\$0	STAPLES	13	10	\$0
PRINSBURG	6	5	\$403,300	SCHROEDER	1	1	\$0	STARBUCK	13	36	\$0
PRIOR LAKE	68	596	\$1,683,500	SEAFORTH	2	0	\$5,000	STEPHEN	11	9	\$35,600
PROCTOR	33	50	\$111,550	SEBEKA	16	1	\$218,600	STEWART	2	2	\$0
RAMSEY	62	240	\$0	*SEDAN	0	0	\$0	STILLWATER	67	1,073	\$10,920,000
RANDALL	13	5	\$45,000	SHAFFER	13	47	\$25,500	STORDEN	1	0	\$0
RANDOLPH	10	6	\$0	SHAKOPEE	96	354	\$6,568,559	STURGEON LAKE	14	3	\$10,040
RAYMOND	1	2	\$0	SHELLY	3	10	\$0	SUNBURG	7	1	\$0
RED LK.-BUR./IND. AFR	16	2	\$138,300	SHERBURN	6	2	\$11,000	SWANVILLE	3	0	\$12,700
RED WING	86	726	\$2,758,450	SHEVLIN	11	7	\$46,200	TACONITE	5	16	\$0
REDWOOD FALLS	25	33	\$0	SILICA AREA	2	2	\$0	*TAUNTON	0	0	\$0
REMER	8	17	\$111,000	SILVER BAY	6	15	\$50,000	TAYLORS FALLS	7	5	\$800,000
RENVILLE	5	11	\$31,000	SILVER LAKE	14	59	\$0	THIEF RIVER FALLS	53	96	\$285,120
*REVERE	0	0	\$0	*SKYLINE	0	0	\$0	THOMSON TWP.	14	72	\$50,500
RICE LAKE TWP.	20	25	\$127,000	SLAYTON	5	3	\$500	TOIVOLA TWP.	1	0	\$10,000
RICHFIELD	129	3,161	\$605,260	SLEEPY EYE	12	12	\$184,350	*TOWER	0	0	\$0
RICHMOND	10	126	\$0	SOLWAY	4	3	\$0	TRACY	10	30	\$124,500
RIDGEWAY COMM.	13	28	\$0	SOLWAY TWP.	22	42	\$70,000	TRUMAN	10	10	\$17,000
ROBBINSDALE	78	305	\$230,800	SOUTH BEND	12	29	\$141,000	*TWIN LAKES	0	0	\$0
ROCHESTER AIRPORT	1	0	\$0	SOUTH HAVEN	11	19	\$23,000	TWIN LAKES VOL.	2	0	\$6,000
ROCHESTER	257	5,429	\$1,513,769	SOUTH ST. PAUL	93	1,692	\$178,999	TWIN VALLEY	13	17	\$250,000
ROCKFORD	17	255	\$0	SPICER	14	27	\$0	TWO HARBORS	33	49	\$0
ROCKVILLE	15	67	\$65,050	SPRING GROVE	10	4	\$14,000	TYLER	9	3	\$154,000
ROGERS	33	298	\$1,200,000	SPRING LAKE PARK	186	858	\$3,516,210	ULEN	9	0	\$40,600
ROSE CREEK	7	0	\$135,000	SPRING VALLEY	8	35	\$146,500	UNDERWOOD	17	65	\$297,700
ROLLINGSTONE	0	24	\$0	SPRINGFIELD	6	7	\$3,052,389	UPSALA	8	4	\$97,000
ROSEAU	29	55	\$0	ST. ANTHONY	46	839	\$82,014	VADNAIS HEIGHTS	40	725	\$1,526,100
ROSEMOUNT	11	180	\$0	ST. BONIFACIUS	10	141	\$0	VERGAS	19	16	\$9,000
ROSEVILLE	74	598	\$2,766,144	ST. CHARLES	7	5	\$0	VERMILLION LAKE	0	4	\$0
ROTHSAY	8	38	\$104,200	ST. CLAIR	12	91	\$9,000	VERNDALE	6	0	\$0
ROYALTON	10	10	\$0	ST. CLOUD	249	1,292	\$3,735,955	VERNON CENTER	8	14	\$0
RUSH CITY	8	45	\$181,000	ST. FRANCIS	34	281	\$105,200	VESTA	2	2	\$2,000
RUSHFORD	14	26	\$236,200	ST. HILLAIRE	15	32	\$29,500	VICTORIA	15	182	\$6,855
RUSHMORE	12	7	\$108,000	ST. JAMES	24	48	\$293,540	VILLARD	5	0	\$30,000
RUSSELL	5	0	\$0	ST. JOHN'S UNIV.	18	266	\$0	VIRGINIA	60	2,202	\$10,000
RUTHTON	5	0	\$5,000	ST. JOSEPH	30	227	\$55,000	WABASHA	21	55	\$10,000
SABIN-ELMWOOD	3	12	\$7,000	ST. LEO	2	0	\$17,000	WABASSO	4	2	\$0
SACRED HEART	3	1	\$3,500	ST. LOUIS PARK	167	3,498	\$1,381,585	WACONIA	15	339	\$0
SANBORN	5	1	\$14,000	ST. MARTIN	5	15	\$37,000	WADENA	25	15	\$89,000
SANDSTONE	20	24	\$6,200	ST. MICHAEL	8	313	\$5,000	WAITE PARK	19	92	\$82,600
SARTELL	15	94	\$16,000	ST. PAUL	1,288	10,375	\$8,278,262	WALDORF	8	11	\$110,500
SAUK CENTRE	26	37	\$514,850	ST. PAUL PARK	30	74	\$247,380	WALKER	11	1	\$155,700
SAUK RAPIDS	36	116	\$94,000	ST. PETER	30	29	\$41,800	WALNUT GROVE	1	0	\$1,500
SAVAGE	53	322	\$376,700	ST. STEPHEN	12	72	\$84,200	WALTERS	3	1	\$0

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
WANAMINGO	11	7	\$0	WEST CONCORD	6	2	\$216,000	WINONA	70	1,457	\$72,050
WANDA	2	0	\$750	WEST METRO FIRE	115	1,339	\$1,744,475	WINSTED	14	33	\$0
WARBA-FEELEY-SAGO	12	7	\$250,000	WEST ST. PAUL	78	2,196	\$617,670	WINTHROP	9	7	\$7,250
WARREN	4	4	\$1,400	WESTBROOK	4	6	\$50	WOLF LAKE	17	15	\$0
WARROAD	25	23	\$0	WHEATON	7	5	\$185,600	WOLVERTON	2	5	\$0
WASECA	30	112	\$74,000	WHITE BEAR LAKE	95	342	\$465,430	WOOD LAKE	6	0	\$10,700
WATERTOWN	28	269	\$536,000	WHITE EARTH	2	0	\$38,000	WOODBURY	70	2,258	\$743,526
WATERVILLE	4	123	\$2,000	WILLIAMS	5	3	\$19,900	WOODSTOCK	1	0	\$0
WATKINS	10	15	\$24,500	WILLMAR	59	248	\$57,500	WORTHINGTON	24	47	\$443,000
WATSON	2	2	\$0	WILLOW RIVER	9	4	\$0	WRENSHALL	8	49	\$73,000
WAVERLY	12	75	\$0	WILMONT	6	0	\$94,300	WRIGHT	4	0	\$0
WAYZATA	27	230	\$1,913,000	WILSON TWP.	7	31	\$1,000	WYOMING	21	193	\$9,900
WELCOME	4	1	\$2,000	WINDOM	23	14	\$432,400	ZIMMERMAN	45	57	\$70,000
WELLS	10	23	\$3,700	WINGER	8	1	\$65,500	ZUMBRO FALLS	8	74	\$0
WENDELL	6	11	\$109,000	WINNEBAGO	18	14	\$44,500	ZUMBROTA	15	28	\$13,000



*These fire departments reported as having no fire/nonfire runs for 2002.

NON-REPORTING FIRE DEPARTMENTS

ALBERT LEA TWP.
ARCO
BATTLE LAKE
BEAVER BAY VOL.
BETHEL
BIGELOW
BLUFFTON
BOIS FORTE
BRAHAM
BUTTERFIELD
CAMBRIDGE
CAMPBELL
CHISAGO CITY
CLARKS GROVE VOL.
CRANE LAKE
CROSSLAKE
CURRIE VOL.
CYRUS
DALBO

EITZEN
ELLENDALE VOL.
ERSKINE
FELTON COMM.
FIFTY LAKES
GENEVA
GLENVILLE
GRAND MARAIS VOL.
GRYGLA
HAYWARD
HERMAN VOL.
HIDDEN VALLEY
HOWARD LAKE
IONA
KENT-ABERCROMBIE
LAKE GEORGE
LONDON
MARINE ON ST. CROIX
MIDDLE RIVER

MINNESOTA LAKE
NORWOOD-YOUNG AMERICA
OKLEE
ONAMIA
ORMSBY
ORR VOL.
OSSEO
RED LAKE FALLS
RICE
ROCHESTER RURAL
ROUND LAKE
SQUAW LAKE
STEWARTVILLE
TINTAH
TOFTE
TRIMONT
VINING
WAUBUN
WYKOFF

STATE FIRE MARSHAL ANNUAL REPORT



HISTORY MILESTONES OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

- 1905** Legislation authorizing Governor to appoint State Fire Marshal for two-year term. Funding through tax levy on Insurance companies. (Town Mutuals Exempt)
- 1907** Amendment authorizing two deputy State Fire Marshals. Authorization to pay fire departments \$1 for reports submitted to the State Fire Marshal.
- 1913** All former acts repealed and new State Fire Marshal Department was created. Governor appointed Fire Marshal and two deputies.
- 1919** The Appointing Authority was given to the Commissioner of Insurance.
- 1925** Legislative action made the Commissioner of Insurance the Ex-Officio State Fire Marshal.
- 1937** Tax levy to fund the State Fire Marshal Department was raised to ½% of all insurance premiums to include Town Fire Insurance Company and Farmers Mutuals.
- 1941** Legislature directed all monies collected by the State Fire Marshal for tax and license fees, etc., to be turned over to the General Fund. Fire Marshal Department to be operated under an appropriation by legislative action.
- 1969** Legislative action created a Department of Public Safety.
- 1970** The State Fire Marshal Department moved into the Department of Public Safety to be known as the State Fire Marshal Division (SFMD).
- 1975** Legislature authorized adoption of the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code (MUFC).
- 1978-79** Legislative action enabled local fire departments to enforce the MUFC without local adoption.
- 1978** Ten positions added to implement hotel/motel/resort inspection program.
- 1980** Minnesota is the first state in the nation to require smoke detectors in new and rental residential properties.
- 1989** 1988 MUFC was adopted. Three more positions were added to the SFMD: Two day care inspectors and one public educator/data.
- 1990** Legislation added five new positions to the SFMD to conduct school inspections in Minnesota.
- 1992** New program added to license fire sprinkler contractors, designers, and fitters. New program to develop operation of Hazardous Material Response Teams.
- 1993** Legislative action updated arson statutes. Legislation requires a smoke detector in every dwelling.
- 1995** Licensing of operators of public fireworks displays. One fire investigator position added.
- 1996** The Attorney General formed a task force to study the crime of arson in Minnesota. The Division received a grant of \$400,000 to study arson as it relates to the criminal or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs.
- 1998** As a result of the Arson Task Force, two new positions were added to the SFMD: One arson investigation trainer and one juvenile firesetter interventionist.
- 1998** One inspector for the Fire Protection Team was added to start July 1, 1998.
- 1999** The arson data specialist position was filled. Legislation added funding for a part-time code specialist position, to be hired in FY 01.
- 2000** Nationwide NFIRS 5 standard introduced in Minnesota and implementation begun.

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
State Fire Marshal Division

Richard Stanek
COMMISSIONER

Sara Schlauderaff
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Tim Leslie
ASST. COMMISSIONER

Jerry Rosendahl
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Patrick Sheehan
BUREAU CHIEF

Bob Dahm
BUREAU CHIEF

Jon Nisja
SUPERVISOR
SCHOOL
INSPECTIONS

Glen Bergstrand
SUPERVISOR
RESIDENTIAL
INSPECTIONS

Robert Imholte
SUPERVISOR
HEALTH CARE
INSPECTIONS

CODE
SPECIALISTS

Richard Kleis
CHIEF
INVESTIGATOR

DATA /
SYSTEMS
MANAGEMENT

Patricia Bell
SUPERVISOR
SUPPORT

David Stegura
SUPERVISOR
SPRINKLER
LICENSING

PUBLIC
EDUCATION

FIREWORKS
OPERATOR
CERTIFICATION

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(4)

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(7)

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(7)

DEPUTY
STATE FIRE
MARSHALS
(1)

FIRE/ARSON
INVESTIGATORS
(10)

FIRE INCIDENT
REPORTING
(MFIRS)
(2)

SUPPORT
STAFF
(4)

PLAN
REVIEWERS/
INSPECTOR
(3)

JUVENILE
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Education continues to be a priority for the fire/arson investigator team.

There were 458 fires investigated in 2002; 162 of those were determined to be incendiary.

FIRE/ARSON INVESTIGATION TEAM

The Fire/Arson Investigation Team maintained the same personnel strength for 2002 as the previous year. The team consists of one chief investigator and eleven investigators. Each investigator works from a regional office, which is located within the investigator's primary assistance area. The regional assignment area has been set up and staged to allow for travel times, with some exceptions, not to exceed two hours. The average response time will be extended based upon weather conditions and availability of an investigator.

Several investigators attended a 32-hour Improvised Explosives and Incendiary Devices class provided by the Department of Justice at Socorro, NM. This training is part of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Awareness Program.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) arson series training, which is available to fire and law enforcement agencies, continues to be very well attended. Two classes per year have been provided in the past and this continued in 2002. Space in these classes is limited and requests for this training exceed the class limits annually. Budget considerations at the BCA and State Fire Marshal agencies will probably limit the class to one per year in the future. Two investigators have been assigned to implement and provide for this excellent training program. There are other training opportunities available to fire and law enforcement agencies dealing with arson training throughout the state.

The Arson Pointer System Database continues to be updated with information provided by the fire and law enforcement community. We ask all agencies to participate in providing information for the database. Questions about the database and how to submit information can be answered by contacting Bureau Chief Bob Dahm at the headquarters office at 651-215-0505 in St. Paul.

On-call investigations in the metro for weekends and holidays continue to be an important commitment for our staff. This program was initiated based upon call volume and population totals for the metro area. Four investigators rotate through the on-call procedure on a monthly basis.

Investigation field service booklets are printed and distributed at several conferences throughout the year. This booklet provides response and request guidelines to fire and law enforcement agencies and also provides important "How To Contact" phone numbers 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

To contact a fire/arson investigator or to request an investigation, please call:

State Fire Marshal Division **651-215-0500**
Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

BCA Dispatch **651-642-0610**
Holidays, weekends, and after 4:30 p.m.

Do not use the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) Duty Officer for investigator contacts or requests for an investigator to assist in origin and cause of fires.

The average investigation fire dollar loss was \$204,180.

The use of the Arson Tip Line (1-800-723-2020), public assistance, advanced technology and more in-depth investigations allow for a full effort to increase the number of arsons charges and convictions.

In 2002, State Fire Marshal investigators assisted fire officials and law enforcement agencies by investigating 458 fires, which resulted in \$93.5 million in property loss. The total dollar loss represents a 4% decrease from 2001. Arson dollar loss decreased by 36%. Of the 458 fires investigated, 162 were determined to be caused by arson.

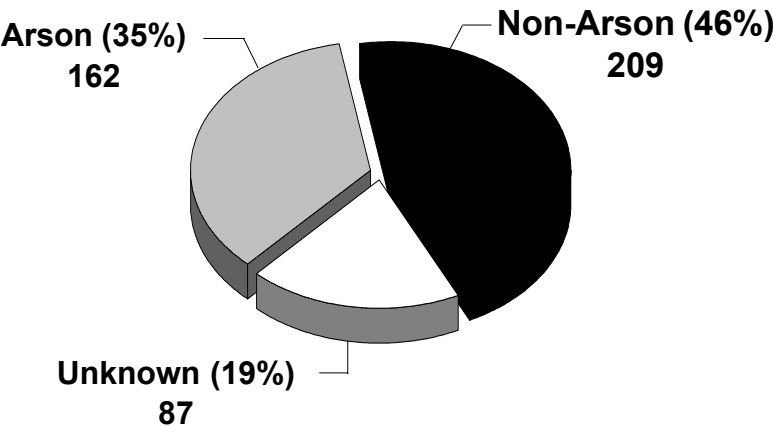
FIRE/ARSON INVESTIGATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

	<u>2000 Causes</u>		<u>2001 Causes</u>		<u>2002 Causes</u>			
	Total Fires	Total Arson	Total Fires	Total Arson	Total Fires	Total Dollar Loss	Total Arson	Arson Dollar Loss
One/Two Family Dwellings	244	87	257	77	242	\$22,657,924	72	\$ 3,562,000
Apartments	34	8	20	9	27	10,350,000	10	295,000
Hotels/Motels/Resorts	5	4	1	0	3	455,000	1	5,000
Institutional	5	1	3	1	3	195,100	1	100
Educational	4	4	6	5	1	20,000,000	0	0
Places of Assembly	15	5	16	9	15	6,661,000	9	2,363,000
Restaurants	4	1	7	2	8	2,960,000	1	10,000
Retail/Office	23	7	24	6	25	7,004,670	11	993,670
Industrial/Manufacturing	10	1	14	4	9	14,350,000	2	200,000
Agricultural	7	0	3	1	3	200,000	0	0
Storage Facilities	50	14	49	15	65	8,006,780	26	1,134,200
Special Structures/Other	14	8	4	4	13	33,050	10	13,050
Mobile/Vehicle Property	<u>37</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>641,300</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>279,500</u>
TOTAL	452	167	443	163	458	\$93,514,824	162	\$8,855,520

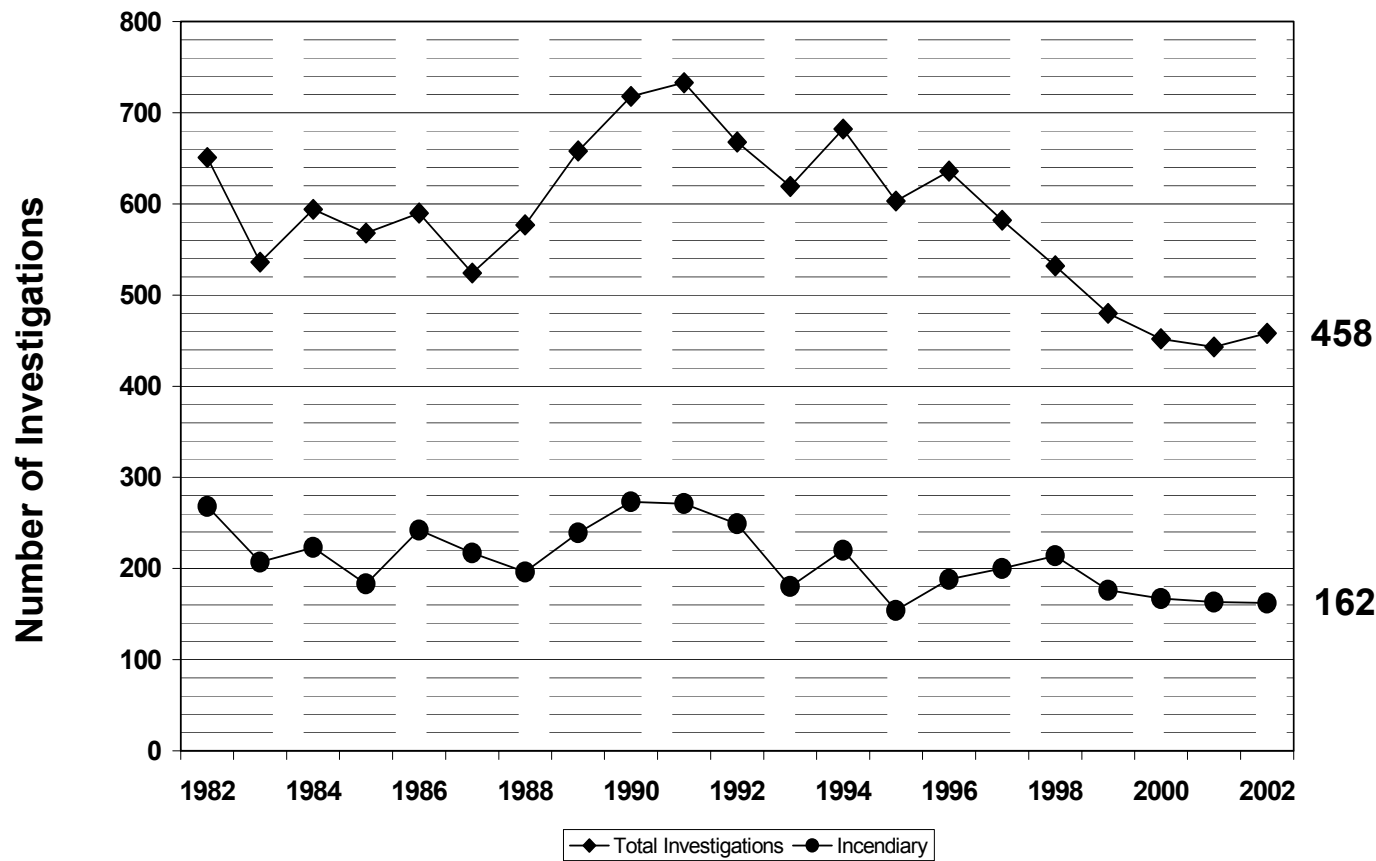
Dollar loss for educational properties increased significantly due to a university fire, which destroyed 20 million dollars worth of property. The average investigation arson dollar loss for 2002 was \$54,664 and, overall, the average investigation dollar loss was \$204,180. Time spent on each case is increasing; advanced technology and more in-depth investigations continue to increase the number of arson convictions.

2002 Fire Investigation Accidental vs. Incendiary

Breakdown of Arson Investigations:				
	Arson	Non-arson	Unknown	Total
Structure	143	175	72	390
Vehicle	19	34	15	68
Total	162	209	87	458



Fire Investigation 1982 - Present



*12,749 violations were
found in 6,213
inspections in 2002.*

FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Deputy State Fire Marshal Inspectors conducted a total of 6,213 inspections and follow-up inspections in 2002.

2002 SFMD FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS, BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY

	No. of Facilities	No. of Follow-ups	No. of Bldg. Inspections	No. of Orders	No. of Violations
CHILD CARE					
Family child care	712	197	715	131	2,756
Foster child care	246	103	246	77	971
Child care centers	66	38	66	19	208
	1,024	338	1,027	227	3,935
LICENSED HEALTH CARE FACILITIES					
Nursing homes	541	25	554	8	170
Supervised living facilities >7	159	16	177	11	55
Adult foster care facilities	507	18	509	14	1,406
Class B nursing homes	52	4	54	3	9
Supervised living facilities <6	92	5	92	1	31
Group homes	4	1	4	0	5
Adult day care facilities	12	2	12	2	16
Hospitals	142	18	143	10	57
Surgical centers	12	1	12	0	5
	1,521	90	1,557	49	1,754
HOTELS/MOTELS/RESORTS					
Resorts	398	425	524	237	861
Motels	282	382	299	204	831
Hotels	105	190	106	76	569
	785	997	929	517	2,261
RESIDENTIAL					
Boarding/Lodging	35	25	44	13	118
Apartments	23	14	23	12	84
One/two family dwellings	12	7	12	5	19
Dormitories	23	18	23	14	55
	93	64	102	44	276
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES					
Schools	405	558	405	328	4,068
COMMERCIAL					
Public assembly	25	24	25	16	204
Offices	34	8	37	8	63
Restaurants	6	10	7	6	21
Industrial/Manufacturing	7	5	7	5	3
Service stations	6	7	6	5	36
Retail	1	7	1	1	21
	79	61	83	41	348
OTHER PROPERTY					
Flammable/Combustible liquid	12	15	12	7	9
Prisons/Jails	54	5	145	9	39
Special properties	6	1	6	2	1
Storage	2	1	2	1	0
L.P. facilities	8	2	8	5	24
Fire stations	1	1	1	1	4
Other properties	64	23	69	2	13
Special structures	1	2	1	1	17
	148	50	244	28	107
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	4,055	2,158	4,347	1,234	12,749

The vast majority of residential inspections are for day care and child care facilities.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INSPECTION

• Residential Team

For 2002, the residential team completed the following fire safety inspections:

Complete Inspections (372 were hotels, 460 were resorts)	858
Follow-up Inspections	1,544
Complaint Inspections	69
Site Visit (consultation)	164
Special Requests (day care, foster care, assisted living)	1,074

In Minnesota there are 1,069 licensed hotels and motels. These are inspected tri-annually by the State Fire Marshal Division as required by State Statute. There are also 1,171 licensed resorts in Minnesota. Resorts are usually inspected once every 3 to 4 years because of reduced State Fire Marshal staffing.

Fire safety in lodging establishments is particularly important. In Minnesota as in the rest of the nation, most people who die in fires die in lodging establishments – usually their homes. When a fire breaks out at night, people rely on fire safety measures to warn them of the fire while there is still time available for escape. Smoke detectors and fire alarm systems play a critical role in warning people of incipient fires. In new homes, fire codes now require wired-in with battery back-up smoke detectors in bedrooms and hallways on all levels of the home.

Sprinkler systems also play a critical role in protecting both the people and the structure from devastating fire. With the new International Fire Code, sprinkler systems are now required in all new hotels and motels. Sprinkler systems are also required in apartment buildings with over 16 apartments or 3 stories in height including basement. These as well as other fire safety requirements will ensure the public has a reasonable chance of surviving a fire in newly constructed buildings.

Safety in both new and existing buildings still must rely heavily on people having a good, well-rehearsed fire safety evacuation plan. All the fire safety measures in the world will not be adequate if people do not immediately and appropriately react by evacuating the building on fire by the closest means of escape.

Fact sheets explaining fire code requirements for different occupancies are found on our web site at www.state.fire.mn.us. Feel free to contact the web site or call our staff on fire safety questions.

The residential team includes:

Randi Samuelson, DaNay Schuba – clerical support in the St. Paul office
Patti South (Kittson, Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, Beltrami, Marshal, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Norman, Mahnommen, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Clay, and Becker Counties)

Robert Leger Itasca, Aitkin, North St. Louis, and North Lake Counties)

Skip Zielin (Wilkin, Ottertail, Grant, Traverse, Douglas, Todd, Big Stone, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Rock, Nobles, and Jackson Counties)

Hal Hefti (Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Benton, and Stearns Counties)

Chris Watson (Cook, Southern Lake, Pine, Kanabec, Isanti, Chisago, Sherburne, Wright, Hennepin, Anoka, and Ramsey Counties)

Douglas Ackerman (Washington, Dakota, Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Steele, Dodge, Olmstead, Winona, Mower, Fillmore, Houston, and Carver Counties)

Forrest Williams (Renville, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Brown, Watonwan, Martin, Blue Earth, Faribault, Freeborn, Waseca, Le Sueur, and Scott Counties)

Dave Keepers – retired in 2003

Glen Bergstrand (Supervisor and Southern St. Louis and Carlton Counties)

David Keepers retired from the State Fire Marshal Division after having served the people and fire service of Minnesota for 31 years. We sincerely wish him well in retirement.

- **Health Care Team**

The Health Care section of the State Fire Marshal Division is responsible for conducting annual fire and life safety inspections in Minnesota's healthcare facilities — hospitals, nursing homes, surgical centers and state regional treatment centers (formerly known as state hospitals). There are roughly 590 such facilities in the state. In addition, the health care team is responsible for inspections of 380 supervised living facilities. As requested by the Minnesota Department of Health and Department of Human Services, inspections are conducted in adult day care centers, adult foster care homes, developmental achievement centers, board and care homes, hospices and outpatient treatment facilities (e.g., hemodialysis, chemical dependency and alcohol treatment facilities).

The health care team is supervised by Robert Imholte. The team includes one clerical support person in the headquarters office and seven deputies who operate out of home offices located throughout the state. The team operated one person short at the end of 2002, however, due to the well-deserved retirement of long-time employee Jerry White.

Every hospital, health care facility, and licensed residential group home in Minnesota is inspected annually.

The health care team enforces the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code as part of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) licensing regulations for health care facilities. The team also enforces the 1985 Life Safety Code and other federal fire safety regulations promulgated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS - formerly known as the Health Care Financing Administration) in facilities participating in the federal Medicare/Medicaid programs. This would include nursing homes, supervised living facilities and hospitals not covered by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). These federal inspections are conducted under a contract with MDH, which administers the federal enforcement program in Minnesota. In addition, at the request of CMS, extensive complaint and "walk-behind" inspections (called validation surveys) are sometimes conducted at JCAHO-accredited hospitals. Four such inspections were conducted in 2002.

In addition to inspection duties, the health care inspectors regularly provide fire safety in-service training to facility staff, give presentations at health care associations' conferences, and provide demonstrations on sprinkler systems using the fire sprinkler demonstration trailer that is now owned by the State Fire Marshal Division.

Since 1996, under a contract with the Minnesota Department of Corrections, one member of the health care team has been assigned responsibility for inspecting Minnesota's eleven state-owned prisons and one privately-owned facility. Other members of the team provide back-up for this inspector, so that the healthcare inspections in his district are kept up-to-date. In 1999, the team assumed responsibility for inspection of the state's county jails. While the prisons are inspected on an annual basis, the jails are inspected on a request basis. County jail inspections, as well as the annual inspection of the Federal Correctional Facility in Waseca, are conducted by the inspector in whose district the facility is located.

During 2002, the health care team inspected 1,557 hospitals and health care buildings, as well as 145 prison buildings and there were 109 deficiencies in supervised living facilities.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION PROGRAM

The Public School Inspection Program completed twelve years of operation in 2002. This program was established by the Minnesota State Legislature in 1990 and requires the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to inspect each of the state's roughly 1,600 schools once every three years. These inspections cover public elementary schools, secondary schools (middle schools, junior high schools and high schools), area learning centers, and charter schools.

School inspections revealed 4,017 fire code violations in 943 schools in 2002.

The primary focus of this program is to eliminate the fire and life safety violations in public school buildings that have historically contributed to disastrous events. Emphasis is placed on the life safety of the school's occupants: students, teachers, other school staff, and members of the community.

1990 legislation allowed local fire departments to continue inspecting schools in their jurisdiction, under a contract with the State Fire Marshal. In 2002, there were 12 fire departments that conducted their own school inspections.

The Public School Inspection Program is staffed by a fire safety supervisor, three field-based deputy state fire marshals, one school plan reviewer, and a part-time clerical support person. Until 2002, the program was funded through an inter-agency agreement with the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. In 2002, the SFM changed to a fee-based inspection system that is assessed to schools based on the size of their buildings.

In addition to conducting inspections, the school inspection team also conducts follow-up inspections to ensure that the items identified in previous inspections had been corrected.

Another important function of the school inspection program is performing plan reviews of major school construction and renovation projects. The school plan reviewer maintains a close working relationship with the State Building Codes and Standards Division and spends many hours each week consulting with school officials, architects, engineers and contractors. Additions to school buildings and projects to assure compliance with fire code orders generate a significant number of plan reviews.

In the 2002-2003 school year, there were 359 school districts in Minnesota, 1,557 school buildings and about 70 charter schools. These school districts provided education to almost 847,000 students in grades K-12. In addition, there are approximately 55,000 teachers and administrators and thousands more employed in staff support roles. Many of the state's school buildings also function as community education and recreation facilities after normal school hours. The Public School Inspection Program provides enhanced fire and life safety for almost two million students, staff and citizens who occupy the state's school buildings.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

In 2002 State Fire Marshal Division staff conducted 943 school facility visits. These are categorized by the following types of activities:

Inspections	318
Follow-up Inspections	545
Site Visits/Requests for Assistance	80

In addition, a total of 149 plan reviews were conducted in 2002; they break down into the following categories:*

Building Remodeling	93
Additions to Existing Schools	46
Plans to Comply with Fire Marshal Orders	39
New School Buildings	13
Other/Miscellaneous	2

* These subtotals exceed 149 as many of the plans addressed work in more than one category.

The 318 inspections revealed 4,017 fire code violations (an average of almost 13 violations per school building).

The 4,017 violations break down into the following general categories:

Exterior fire safety issues	79
Exiting/Egress	877
Construction-related issues	394
Storage problems	470
Building utility problems	111
Electrical violations	536
Fire sprinkler problems	353
Fire alarm concerns	376
Fire extinguisher problems	98
Other fire protection systems/equip. issues	69
Flammable/combustible liquid violations	61
Hazardous materials problems	90
Training/drills/operational issues	503

FIRE CODE SPECIALIST

The Fire Code Specialist section of the State Fire Marshal Division is staffed by one Deputy State Fire Marshal – Fire Code Specialist. This position provides consultation and technical assistance in matters related to fire safety to state fire marshal staff, local fire and building officials, property owners/managers, architects, engineers, contractors and the general public.

In an average month, the fire code specialist will handle approximately 500 e-mail and telephone requests for information regarding fire safety inquiries, fire code requirements, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards, and fire-safe practices.

In addition to the consultation duties, the fire code specialist conducts fire safety training for fire service groups, safety professionals, children's organizations and the general public. Each year, fire safety information is presented to hundreds of individuals through these fire safety presentations.

One of a code specialist's duties is to interact with many other safety officials and represent the State Fire Marshal Division on committees and task forces. This position is an integral part of the division and is often called upon to provide fire code expertise.

This position plays a vital role in assisting local fire and building officials, engineers, contractors and the general public, to name just a few. The importance of this position was highlighted in 2002 when the code specialist position sat vacant for a period of two months. The State Fire Marshal Division received numerous requests to fill the position as soon as possible. The position was finally filled on November 25, 2002.

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

The Minnesota Fire Protection Contractor Licensing Law (Minnesota Statute 299M.01-12) authorizes the State Fire Marshal to regulate the fire sprinkler industry. The law requires the licensing of contractors and certification of sprinkler fitters. The rules that were promulgated as a result of the law require fees to be collected for licensing and permits for fire protection-related work. The Fire Protection Licensing Section also investigates complaints, inspects sprinkler installations, and provides education and information services to the sprinkler industry, public officials and the public.

The Fire Protection Licensing Section is headed by Bureau Chief Bob Dahm, supervised by Dave Stegura, and includes two plan review/code specialists, one field inspector and one clerical support person.

Licensing of fire sprinkler contractors and certifying journeyman sprinkler fitters began on February 21, 1994. In 2002, 58 contractors and four design contractors were licensed, in addition to 551 journeyman sprinkler fitters and 37 limited journeyman sprinkler fitters. In 2001, State Fire Marshal Thomas Brace convened a special Sprinkler Rules Advisory Council. The purpose of the council was to review the existing rules and make recommendations to the State Fire Marshal for changes to these rules. As summer, 2003, the process is continuing.

The State Fire Marshal Division performs sprinkler system plan review and issues permits for 640 communities in Minnesota. Cities may issue fire protection system permits if they meet program and training documentation requirements. The division issues fire protection system permits for all installations not performed by cities and the State Building Codes Division. In 2002, the Fire Protection Licensing Section performed the following activities:

Program calls for licensing fire protection contractors who sell, design, install, modify, or inspect fire protection systems.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Licenses/Certificates:					
Sprinkler Contractors	53	59	59	58	58
Design Contractors	7	8	4	4	4
Journeyman	481	508	519	530	551
Limited Journeyman	63	43	43	45	37
Permits Issued	364	386	427	457	518
Complaint Investigation	29	20	23	7	12
Field Inspections	38	142	298	281	354
Generated Revenue:					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Permits	\$139,866	\$178,404	\$151,792	\$180,254	\$202,729
Surcharges	147,529	163,785	163,289	154,693	142,625
Licenses	76,000	79,600	79,525	76,950	78,650
Misc.	4,264	2,856	4,465	4,354	2,624
Escrow	--	775	371	(320)	203
Fines	5,000	7,600	750	1,500	--
TOTAL	\$372,659	\$433,020	\$400,192	\$417,431	\$426,831

The Fire Protection Licensing Section supports training and education through seminars and presentations. The Advisory Council on Fire Protection Systems provides input regarding training and education needs. In 2002, the staff provided presentations at six association conferences/seminars or classes.

PUBLIC DISPLAY FIREWORKS OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

The Minnesota State Legislature passed a law (MN Statute 624.22) effective January 1, 1996 requiring the State Fire Marshal Division to adopt guidelines relating to fireworks display safety and develop a process for certification of fireworks operators.

The law requires that a fireworks operator certified by the State Fire Marshal Division supervise fireworks displays conducted in Minnesota. Fireworks operators may become certified by documenting experience and passing a written examination administered or approved by the State Fire Marshal. This examination is based on statutes, codes and nationally recognized standards relating to the safe practices of storage, handling and display of fireworks. Examinations are conducted at State Fire Marshal headquarters in St. Paul.

Currently there are 343 certified fireworks display operators. Of those, 241 are certified for outdoor fireworks displays, 4 are certified for proximate (indoor) displays and 98 are certified to conduct both outdoor and proximate fireworks displays.

Following every fireworks display, the certified lead operator in charge of the display is required to submit a Fireworks Display Report to the State Fire

343 Fireworks Operators have been certified since the certification program began.

Marshal Division. In 2002, 590 display reports were submitted. These reports provide information on the type, size and quantity of pyrotechnic devices used, property damage, injuries and product defects. This information is used to assess the impact of controlled fireworks displays and to help identify operational problems and defective products. These reports documented 1 injury and 20 defective devices during 2002.

CONSUMER (1.4g) FIREWORKS

Prior to 2002, Minnesota's fireworks statute stated "it shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail or wholesale, possess, advertise, use, or explode any fireworks." The term "fireworks" included fire-crackers, bottle rockets, roman candles, sparklers, party poppers, whipper snappers, and snap-n-pops. The only legal items in the state were fireworks for public display (for which a permit is required) and caps for toy guns. This law changed in 2002 to allow certain types of "consumer fireworks".

Effective April 30, 2002, certain fireworks classified as 1.4g, commonly known as consumer fireworks, became legal in Minnesota. Items now classified as legal include wood or wire sparklers, fountains, ground spinners and other non-aerial / non-explosive devices. In addition, novelty items such as party poppers and snakes were also legalized. Items that remain illegal include firecrackers, bottle rockets, roman candles and other similar devices.

The new law allows 1.4g fireworks to be sold throughout the year. A person must be at least 18 years of age in order to purchase fireworks however, there is no minimum age for their possession or use. 1.4g fireworks may not be used on public property, i.e., parks, roads, alleys, schools, other government property, etc.

FIRE DATA

The fire data analysis team collects and analyzes approximately 173,000 incident reports annually; they provide technical assistance to 788 Minnesota Fire Departments and track major fire incidents as they occur. The data team provides data and information to the local fire service and the media, on a regular basis, regarding incident trends and similarities.

Fire incident report statistics are used by the State Fire Marshal Division and local fire departments for comparative data for budget justifications, public education, and/or community efforts to further the adoption of local codes and ordinances. Arson statistics, compiled by this team, are used to develop strategic plans and trend analysis for combating this problem. Incidents in high-risk fire death groups, the elderly, disabled, and young children, are monitored to provide information on how best to address the fire safety concerns of these targeted groups. These special report statistics are available immediately to fire departments using software to do their incident reporting.

MFIRS data collection is critical in determining where life safety efforts and resources are placed.

Data collection through the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) is a major program in the Division. As outlined above, data is critical in determining where efforts and resources should be placed. It should be noted that MFIRS participation is a requirement for Fire Act Grant eligibility. In 2002, 138 Minnesota fire departments received Fire Act Grants. The number of fire departments participating in MFIRS has increased significantly in the past five years. The information provided from these reports has a major impact on the direction of statewide fire and emergency response efforts. There were 728 fire departments reporting in 2002; 705 fire departments reported in 2001. We have 93% of our fire departments reporting; our goal is to have 95% to 100% participation. Of the departments who did report, 341 did so electronically and they provided 95% of all reports in 2002. Electronic reporting represented 84% of the total fire dollar loss. Clearly, we are making progress in automating the reporting process. We anticipate electronic incident reporting to continue to increase with the distribution of FIREHOUSE Software® in Minnesota.

The data team cannot emphasize enough the importance of reporting. Let us hear from you - join our efforts and support the MFIRS system. **Fire incident reporting is mandated for all fire departments.** Please contact our office for assistance in getting started with MFIRS reporting; the Fire Data Team members are always ready to help with technical or other reporting questions. Data Team members are: Nora Gierok, 651-215-0529; Irene Moore, 651-215-0528; and Bob Dahm, 651-215-0505.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

For many years the State Fire Marshal Division has provided guidance and served as a resource to the Minnesota fire service in an effort to make fire and life safety a way of life for the citizens of our state. With the hands on support and participation of the fire departments throughout the state, our division has made great strides in creating a safer and healthier environment for Minnesotans.

Pro-active fire and life safety education is an on-going challenge that requires an understanding of what constitutes the difference between information, awareness, and education. There is definitely a need for each of these components in a comprehensive plan for a successful program, however they must be identified and put into practice as they are intended to maximize their effectiveness in the overall plan.

In addition, there are many ways to reach the public with an educational message. Studies have proven the value of in-school curriculum, public service announcements, station tours, public presentations, and printed materials. Each of these hold a very significant worth, yet until combined to create a specific outcome, they independently will not produce the attitude and behavior changes necessary to protect the people of our communities.

Departments reporting by electronic means provided 95% of all reports in 2002.

The State Fire Marshal Division remains committed to public education efforts to reduce the Minnesota fire problem.

There is no doubt that the duty to stop a fire before it happens, and the responsibility to ensure that each citizen knows the proper reaction to these tragic events when they occur, belongs to every member of the Minnesota fire service. It is with these philosophies in mind that the State Fire Marshal Division dedicates many hours of training, planning, and acquiring resources for the fire service to enhance their abilities to aid their communities with fire and life safety education. Some of the ways we have accomplished this mission in 2002 include:

- Media events and press conferences throughout the year
- Promoting legislation supporting fire safety
- Public Fire and Life Safety Annual Conference
- Educational and clerical support to various fire service associations
- Presenting at State Fire Schools and State Conferences
- On-going smoke alarm and battery campaigns
- Assistance with local event planning and implementation efforts
- Securing grants and providing training for in-school curriculum
- Providing leadership and hands on support for public events

Throughout the year the State Fire Marshal Division works in conjunction with many pro-active members of the fire service, industry, and concerned community partners to provide lasting messages to the public. Each year many new and exciting ideas are explored and a few are listed below:

Fire Safety with the Saints... Another great opportunity for those concerned with fire safety to team up and educate citizens on camping safety, escape planning and practicing, smoke alarm maintenance, and home hazard inspections. Baseball fans enjoyed the chance to learn from our presentations and also brought home a fun activity book filled with safety information to the theme of "Strike Out Fire" sponsored by Verizon Directories.

Firefighter Night at the Races... The 4th annual event held at Raceway Park, Shakopee Fire Department hosted this event with the assistance of many local fire departments and the State Fire Marshal Division. Lessons learned included the dangers of flammable liquids, the value of residential fire sprinkler systems, and the importance of planning and practicing fire escape plans.

4th Annual Governor's Fire Prevention Day... With the help and support of many major influences such as the Insurance Federation of Minnesota, American Red Cross, Hennepin County Medical Center, Regions Hospital, the National Fire Sprinkler Association, the Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Department of Building Codes & Standards, the FMAM, IAAI, MSFCA, MSFDA, MNSCU, and many more, this event continues to reach new heights. In 2002, 42 fire departments from throughout the state helped to comprise the 438 volunteers who shared of their talents teaching fire and life safety to the over 123,000 fairgoers. The Bloomington Fire Department was featured and they provided the Honor Guard and Chaplain that dazzled and inspired teary-eyed crowds at the flag raising/memorial service that morning.

Following the service, an entertaining and inspirational tribute to the fire service on canvas was created to the patriotic music by artist Michael Israel. The piece was then donated to the "Burn Aid Golf Classic" for auction. Educational opportunities spread to all corners of the fairgrounds included many unique firefighting apparatus displays, a seniors fire safety program, a fire service history area with a functional 1906 hand pumper for the public to put to the test, safe escape trailers, the popular Fire Explorer Challenge, the "Are You a Survivor" game at the new Teen Fair, and many more exciting exhibits. This fire safety extravaganza has become touted as the single largest Fire Safety Education event in the world and promises to continue its growth.

Burn Aid Golf Classic... Having raised more than \$275,000 in its previous 5 years, this 6th annual event added an additional \$65,000 to that amount. Co-hosted by the National Fire Sprinkler Association-Minnesota Chapter, the Regions Hospital Foundation, and the State Fire Marshal Division, the proceeds provide many services otherwise not available to burn survivors. One highlight of this year was the \$3,000 bid at the auction on the Michael Israel piece from the Governor's Fire Prevention Day at the State Fair. Morning show host of K102, Jon Hines, was also on hand as Master of Ceremonies and provided "auctioneer" services.

In 2002, the State Fire Marshal Division chaired a state level team of professionals to act as a State Champion Management Team and submitted a proposal to the NFPA for 5 communities in the state to expand Risk Watch® communities. After receiving the grant, the team trained these communities in the implementation and evaluation of the Risk Watch® curriculum, an in-school all injury prevention program. The 5 communities include International Falls, Bemidji, Spring Lake Park, St. Paul, and the Fond-u-lac Reservation school systems. Also, a hearty "Congratulations on a job well done" to the communities of Perham, Henning, Red Wing, Mendota Heights, and Duluth for a very successful implementation. The commitment made by our division to this program will continue to grow with a goal of adding 200 classrooms per year until each student in Minnesota has had the benefit of this valuable education.

The State Fire Marshal Division continues to make educating the public a priority and to make a fire safe community for all who live, work, play, and worship in our great state, and would like to thank the Minnesota fire service and all dedicated community partners for their past, present, and future efforts in fire and life safety education.

For information or to share an idea on any fire and life safety issue, please feel free to contact Deputy State Fire Marshal Daniel Bernardy at (651)215-1754 or daniel.bernardy@state.mn.us

Children using fire inappropriately is still a major cause for concern.

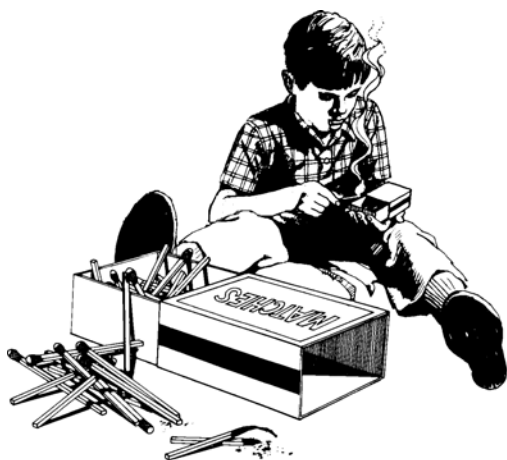
JUVENILE FIRE SETTING

Children who start fires are categorized in one of four general areas. The areas begin with curiosity, a normal but still dangerous fascination with fire. Next is the crisis category; in this category a child is attempting to reach out due to some traumatic occurrence in his or her life. The delinquent category occurs when a child has set the fire with intent to draw attention from peers or authorities to his/her “power” through destruction. Finally, the pathological category is a truly psychological disorder with a variety of symptoms and other problems. No matter what the reason for this unlawful behavior, the result is the same — injury, death, and property loss.

Within which category they belong is determined through a structured interview and assessment process. It is extremely critical to perform a thorough and complete interview of the child and his/her parents, as well as to examine their environment, to come to an appropriate conclusion of their situation.

What is principally important is that every child who has set a fire is identified, taken through a comprehensive fire safety program, is made accountable to the justice system, receives the appropriate referral, and complies with a restitution plan. Referral may be made to one of many agencies (mental health, social services, child protection, etc.). The available statistical data shows that up to 81% of the children who set fires will repeat this behavior if proper intervention is not attained. This leads us to conclude that early intervention and treatment will prevent future criminal behavior and save countless injuries, lives, and dollars of property loss.

After a great deal of research and development the Minnesota Juvenile Firesetter Program was completed and introduced in October of 1998. Beginning with Hennepin County, a modified version was put into action by their Juvenile Firesetter Task Force. The Hennepin County F.I.R.E.S. (Fire Intervention and Related Educational Support) Program is the product of a very dedicated and



Fires Involving Children Playing With Fire

	2002
Fires	189
Deaths	3
Civilians Injured	9
Firefighters Injured	2
Dollar Loss	\$1.1 Million

No matter what the reason for the behavior, the result is injury, death, and property loss.

concerned group of professionals who through perseverance and diligence organized and trained instructors from various agencies throughout the county. To date, there have been several successful intervention classes involving the firesetting youth and their guardians, as well as an avenue for referral. The F.I.R.E.S. program, both through its development and its implementation, has served as somewhat of a pilot to aid in the construction of the statewide model.

The strategic plan for implementation includes developing regional task forces that will provide all of the components necessary for successful intervention. The success of this program depends on the support and cooperative efforts of many agencies within the regions. The task forces will be comprised of several agencies including the fire service, the juvenile justice system, police departments, mental health agencies, and various social service divisions.

The release of the program to the other regions, which took place in October of 1999, marked the beginning of the statewide implementation. Over 80% of the metro area communities now have programs operating and providing "mutual aid" opportunities to those still building their programs. Other regions operating and offering to their neighbors are Duluth, Virginia, and Glencoe. A great deal of hard work and commitment by task force members from a multitude of state, county, and local government, as well as private agencies, has paid off and the programs are helping their communities. Regions will be prioritized for implementation by statistics and demographics, striving to have all regions operational soon. Once in place, these coalitions must continually evaluate and modify their programs to ensure their effectiveness.

This statewide program model is a step by step guide designed to assist with an intervention from identification through follow up. To completely understand the model and the process it provides, and to utilize it to its fullest potential, simply read the manual in its entirety. No experience or training is required to follow this model; however, attending training when the opportunity presents itself would certainly benefit your agency. Of course, feel free to contact the State Fire Marshal's office with any questions that may arise.

One of the most vital links in the implementation process is training of the various disciplines involved in an intervention. On alternating years with the MSFCA Public Education Committee Public Fire and Life Safety Conference, the goal of training these various disciplines is well underway. In 2002, the hub of the task forces, the fire service, received the necessary education to properly identify, interview, assess, refer, and document cases in their communities. Properly titled, "United in Stopping Arson," national experts provided seminars focused on the fundamentals essential to establishing a Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program.

In 2004, the next vital link in the process will be addressed by focusing on the mental health component, again properly titled as "Building Bridges to Mental Health" and will bring professionals from social services, private practice, residential treatment facilities, hospitals, and school nurses and psychologists to the "solution table."

Continuous contact efforts are bringing the juvenile justice systems into the cause including presentations in law enforcement training classes and conferences, one-on-one communication with county attorneys, and various association newsletter articles.

What can be done by the parents/caregivers?

Teaching the child about his/her role with fire and the dangers of it must be done at the very earliest opportunity. Children usually begin to grasp this type of information at about age three. As children grow older, the messages will grow with them: Not touching matches and lighters, advancing to stop, drop & roll, crawling low under smoke, and home escape drills. Adults must take this initiative and not expect that a child will learn it somewhere else.

Taking responsibility by setting a good example is also very important. Using fire starting devices properly and controlling a child's access to these devices will greatly reduce the risk. Parents/Caregivers should point out how they use safety rules in everything they do; this will help to make fire safety "second nature" to the child.

Remember, a single match can be as deadly as a loaded gun in the hands of a child. It can destroy lives, property and dreams at an incredibly rapid speed.

How do I get information on the program?

Task Force information may be achieved by contacting the State Fire Marshal Division directly, or by visiting the website at www.dps.state.mn.us/fmarshal/JFS/firejuven.html. We have also incorporated a toll free helpline for use by both professionals and the public to aid in getting the process moving as quickly as possible.



**Juvenile Firesetter Helpline
1-800-500-8897**

For assistance with an intervention, or to receive materials, brochures, training, or support in organizing this important project in your community contact:

Daniel Bernardy, Deputy State Fire Marshal
State Fire Marshal Division
444 Cedar St., Suite 145
St. Paul, MN 55101
Office: 651-215-1754
Fax 651-215-0525
daniel.bernardy@state.mn.us

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

This dedicated group assures that the internal tasks of the office are performed effectively and efficiently. They provide exceptional support services to our staff, the fire service, and the general public. Persons responsible for specific programs are:

Pat Bell, Office Manager and Support Services Supervisor - Pat serves as support staff to the Management Team, as well as clerical support to the Fire/Arson Investigators. She keeps Division payroll records and is familiar with all office functions.

Andrea Anfang - provides support for the Fire Protection/Sprinkler section and the Fireworks Operator Certification program.

Terry Blydenburgh - is the main receptionist for the State Fire Marshal Division and Office of Pipeline Safety.

Randi Samuelson - generates inspection reports and corrective orders for the Residential and School Inspection Teams. She also provides support to fire service organizations such as the Governor's Council on Fire Prevention and Control.

DaNay Schuba - generates inspection reports and corrective orders for Residential Day Care inspections.

Marian Whitney - is responsible for clerical support for the Health Care Inspection Team.

The competent assistance of these exceptional employees allows the individual teams to complete their duties and assignments. Fire Marshal management and professional staff gratefully acknowledge our invaluable support staff.

IN CONCLUSION...

We hope this report will assist you in identifying the services, programs, and resources available through our Division and encourage you to contact us with any comments or concerns.

We look forward to working with the fire service, law enforcement agencies, and other organizations as we continue to address the fire safety issues facing the citizens of Minnesota.